PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TEN PAGES!

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,332.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1908 [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dated Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M. 1908.				
15th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5894		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7548	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7901		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7548	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7548	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5894	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7548		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5894	MONGOLIA	9605
23rd "	ARABIA	7902		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

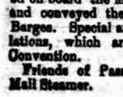
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	27th Mar. 1908.
OCEANIEN	5,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Mar. 1908
R. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	17th Apl 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 650	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available one year	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAVRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1908.
ERVANO	6,000	G. Belcito	17th March. "
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 250.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean Black Sea and American Ports issued.

*The S. S. CAPRI leaving on 17th February, will call at Port Said taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
			Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Feb.	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 13th Feb.	9 a. m. Dutch Maudvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Feb.	14 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwatur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,856 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "MAZAGON" 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 15th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
7th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosco	16th Feb. 1908
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosco	16th April 1908
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* † NIPPON	5317	P. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	G. Gilfinuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednara	24th Apr. 1908.
† PERSIA	3895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	578	925	462	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡**City of London	..	15	24	..	15
‡**City of Glasgow	..	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar
† City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	8 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
† Prome	..	....	...	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2...12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
‡** Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

DR BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight& Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Price-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Clearings and Engagements, Assam Subscription in advance—Rs. 10. Single [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

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Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Bankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, G. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.

Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

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Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S' HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.

Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

THE BEVERAGE THAT APPEALS TO ALL LIPTONS TEA.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 33, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,471,900
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Penang.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.	
Calcutta.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Madras.	Samarang.	Yokohama.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.	
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Taiping (Perak).	Honolulu.		
Ipoh Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and through trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2-4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per B. I. s. s. "CHYEBASSA," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 10th February, 1908.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON and Co., Chartered Accountants, beg to notify that from the 10th February, 1908, their address will be,

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

BOMBAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

WE HAVE REMOVED our OFFICES from Hummum Street to Century Buildings, No. 45, Hornby Road, from THIS DAY.

MITCHELL & CO.

Bombay, 10th February 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

YERAVDA JAIL ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

TENDERS are invited by 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 20th February 1908 for INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT and erecting Oil Engines and Motors at the Central Jail Yeravda.

The Tender Forms and all information will be obtainable from the Office of Mr. Stuart-Menteth, P. W. D., Secretariat.

The Tenders should be sent to the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Poona District.

The Chief Engineer, P.W.D. reserves the right to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender.

W. LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Poona District.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

A Course of Architectural Drawing will be commenced for Students who have taken 2nd year Draughtsman's Certificates and for Draughtsmen employed in Architects' and Engineers' Offices, on MONDAY the 17th of February, 1908. Lectures and instruction will be given by Mr G. Wittet now in charge of office of the Consulting Architect to Government. Full Syllabus can be obtained at the Office of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Bombay, 8th February, 1908.

MORVI RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for SUPPLY of the following METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY MATERIAL for Carriage under frames complete 50 Steel Carriage under frames with central buffers, Jone's patent screw couplings, and side chains. 100 Pairs Wheels, and Axles complete, with Axle Boxes and Gun Metal bearings 200 Carriage Springs.

Plans, specifications, conditions of contract and further details can be obtained on prompt application to Undersigned. Tenders to be submitted by 15th March, 1908, and to be for delivery C. I. F. Bombay. Rate can be quoted per unit complete or for the total 50.

JOHN LAKER,
Ag. Manager.
Morvi Railway,
Morvi, Kathiawar.

Manager's Office, Morvi, 6th February 1908.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHRI POORNANAND SARASWATI SWAMI has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client MAHOMEDALLY ESSABHOY BARHANPURWALLA. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jambulwady, on Kalbadevi Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 222·26 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Govind Rambe Bajadix under Old No. 478, New No. 2466, Old Survey No. 14 1191, and New Survey No. 13 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 1773, and Street No. 25-27 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of late Mr Shantaram Narayen Bondse and partly by the property of Mr Bhimji Jivan. On or towards the West by the property of Mr. Kasinath Vithoba. On or towards the North by the Jamulwady Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Mr. Bhimji Jivan and partly by Carnac Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1908.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS, for the SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OILS, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE IN CASE AND IN BULK FOR GAS MAKING, LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, MINERAL COLZOLINE, AND ENGINE CLEANING, LUBRICANT FOR CYLINDER, AND VALVES CARRIAGE AXLES, WAGGON AXLES, ENGINE AXLES AND MOTION WORK; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office as at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1908, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1908.

2. Tender forms of the above giving partic ular of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Re. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1908.

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B. G." Office of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. as.
Thacker's Handbook, Almanac and Diary for Bombay, Diary a week on an opening, containing Wages Tables, Exchange Tables, Tide Tables, and other useful local information, with map	1 0
The Lover of Queen Elizabeth. Being the Story of the Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. By Mrs. Audrey Richardson, Author of "Famous Ladies of the English Court." Demy 8vo., fully illustrated. Hand-Coloured Photogravure Frontispiece	8 8
The Pirates of Malabar, and an English Woman in India 200 Years Ago. By Col. John Biddulph. With a Frontispiece and Map, large post 8vo.	5 4
Through the Magic Door. By A. Conan Doyle, Author of "The White Company." With 16 page Illustrations	2 4
**** A series of chats about books. The man who desires to start a little book collection of his own, might find it his best guide.	
The Chemistry of Commerce. By Prof. R. K. Duncan, Author of "The New Knowledge," &c. Demy 8vo., illustrated	6 9
In Wildest Africa. By C. G. Schillings, Author of "With Flashlight and Rifle in Equatorial East Africa." Translated by Frederic Whyte. With about 300 Illustrations direct from the Author's wonderful photographs. In two volumes	21 0
Through Persia in a Motor Car. By Russia and the Caucasus. By Claude Anet. Translated by Mr. Beresford Ryley. Illustrated from Photographs	14 0
Descriptive of the perilous and exciting adventures of Motoring from Bucharest into the very heart of Persia.	
Hunters of the Silences. By Ch. G. D. Roberts. 50 Illustrations (several in Colour) by Charles Livingston Bull...	5 4
"Makes a strong appeal to the minds of young people."—"Country Life."	
In the Footsteps of Marco Polo. By Major Clarence Dalrymple Bruce	18 6
In this account of his journey from Simla to Pekin, Major Bruce, a great traveller, relates a delightful narrative of his interesting and valuable experiences. The volume is full of illustrations reproduced from the Author's photographs, and has a specially prepared map.	
Old and New Japan. A series of word pictures depicting the inner life and spirit of the Japanese. By Clive Holland, Author of "Things Seen in Japan," &c. With 50 Illustrations in colour by Montague Smyth ...	13 2
The Altar Fire. By A. C. Benson	6 9
The "World" says:—"In conception and in execution this study of a high-souled but inveterate egoist converted to humility and altruism by the discipline of suffering, is an achievement of rare power, pathos, and beauty, and, so far, incomparably the finest thing that its author has given us."	
Across Persia. By E. Crawshay Williams An account of a journey made under favourable auspices—Mr. Williams journeyed up the Persian Gulf with the Viceregal party from India—in 1903	10 15
The South-Bound Car. By Owen Llewellyn and L. Raven-Hill. With 85 Illustrations ...	3 0
A vivacious narrative of the events of a tour by motor in Spain. Mr. Raven-Hill's sketches fully illustrate the incidents, humorous and otherwise.	
The Marches of Hindustan. By David Fraser. 150 Illustrations, Sketches, and Maps ...	18 6
Mr. David Fraser is well-known as the Author of "A Modern Campaign." His "Marches of Hindustan," announced above for immediate publication, is the record of a journey he has just returned from in Thibet, Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkistan, Russian Turkistan and Persia.	

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir.
Mrs Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY,—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

THE FAMED DE RESZKE CIGARETTES

AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100 ..... „ 4 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1908.

12TH, 15TH, 17TH, 19TH, and 22ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

Rates for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
	Rs.	Rs.
MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB. Single Ticket	25	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies ... ... each	5	...
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB. Book of Coupons containing 5 Tickets	...	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies... ... ... each	7	...

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES, will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable LADIES, and MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, are admitted to the Private Paddock FREE.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

LADIES' SEASON TICKETS are not available for Children.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Gentleman ... ... Rs. 6	Single Ticket ... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child ... „ 3	Lady or Child ... As. 12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C.,
2, Mowland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. CLUB.

BYCULLA,
25th January, 1908.

N.B.—Admission to the Enclosures is subject to the Rules and Regulations of the W. I. T. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND NAVAL NIGHT.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE EAST INDIAN STATION.

A SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAMME has been arranged for this Occasion.

SOUVENIR MATINEES.

WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS 12th and 15th February.

When two Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children. Every Child will receive a Chance of winning one of these Watches. Doors open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp. Children Half-Price to all parts to Matinees only.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT FEBRUARY, 12TH.

FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the pad three times round the ring aided by the Mechanic.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
COL. BOB-LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH.

IN TO-NIGHT'S

GRAND PROGRAMME

The "Real BULL-FIGHT in Spain" will be shown for the first time in Bombay.

This latest "BULL-FIGHT" shows the phases of the ring, entrance of Quadrille, Picadors, Banderillos, etc.

Death of the "BULL", representing the last fight of the Season in Spain.

This film is the finest ever taken and of the greatest interest.

Also many other fantastic, dramatic and very comic subjects just received from Paris by this mail.

EMPIRE THEATRE, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908, AT 9-30 P.M.

GRAND TABLEAUX AND COSTUME CONCERT.

IN AID

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,

Under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE,

AND

H. E. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. New March..... Greetings ..... Edward Behr
Specially written for and dedicated to H. E. the GOVERNOR and Lady CLARKE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2. Musical March ..Instructor and Leader Miss Frances Shortt.
INDO BRITISH CHILDREN.
3. Tableaux Song Three Green Beauties..1 Hard lot
Song, Mrs. VALENTINI TABLEAUX, Mrs. VINES and three Children.
4. Vocal Quartett
Messrs G. F. HILL, PEARSON, MARTIN and THOMAS.
5. Songs {(a) On the Wings of Music... ..... Mendelssohn (b) I bid my Love in the Heart of a Rose.. D'Hardelot
Lady MAUD WARRENDER.
6. Piano Solo {(a) Prelude ..... Schumann (b) Mascha Grotesque..... Saiding
Mrs HICKS.
7. Song ..... Scena and Aria Faust ..... Gounod
Miss VIOLET CLARKE.
Accompanied by H. E.'s Band.
8. Farcical Dumb-show ..... Professions
Messrs. MARSH and CROFT.

PART II.

1. Overture.....Albin .....Flotow
H. E.'s BAND.
2. County.....Song with Capstan .....Rolling Home
Mr. CLEAVER and CHORUS.
3. Song and Dance Mr. CROFT.
4. Tableaux Song...Auld Robin Gray
Song, Mrs. HOPKINS TABLEAUX, Mrs. RAIKES, Miss FORBES, etc.
5. Violin Solo {(a) Concerto Op 76 ..... Beriot (b) Humoreske ..... Dvorak
Mr. NAGERT.
6. Acted Song... One Spring Morning ..... Nevin
Song, Miss C. V. Hunter, Acted by four Girls.
7. Comic Song.
Mr. MARSH.
THE KING.
Orchestral Music arranged and conducted by EDWARD BEHR.
Director H. E.'s Band.

Theatre kindly lent by the Bombay City Building Coy.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH., USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.

THE SECOND GRAND

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

WANTED.

AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their position in life, to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

ARCHITECTURE, ADVERTISING, WINDOW TRIMMING.

Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Commercial Law, Lettering, Draftsman's course: All branches of Engineering:—

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND ELECTRICAL, BRIDGE, MUNICIPAL.

Railway, Hydraulic, Structural, Telegraph, Telephone, and Sanitary Engineering, Surveying, and Mapping, Electric Lighting and Railways, Textile Designing, Cotton and Woollen Manufacture, Metal and Coal Mining, Chemistry in all its branches:—

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid. Alkalies, Iron and Steel, Packing House Industries, Cotton Seed Oil, Leather, Soap, Cement, Paper, Sugar, Manufacture of Gas, etc., Electrotherapeutics, Pattern Making, Moulding, etc., etc.

The ADVANTAGES of course with the I. C. Schools are many. TERMS MODERATE and within the means of every working man. The student can study without cessation from his work; he learns while he earns.

For free prospectus and full particulars apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENT,
I. C. SCHOOLS,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Please quote this Paper when applying).

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoeline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Quotations for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By James Boswell, Newly edited with Notes by Roger Ingpen. With 306 Illustrations, including 6 Photogravure Plates 2 Vols.	15 12
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THE CHILDREN AND THE PICTURES. By Pamela Tennant. With coloured Illustrations reproduced from the Paintings of Hoppner, Romney, Reynolds, etc.	4 8
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HINTS ON SPORT. By Major H. P. Young...	0 14
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SELF-RELIANCE. Practical Studies in Personal Magnetism, Will-Power and Success, through Self-Help, or Auto-Suggestion. By James Coates, Ph. D., etc.	4 6

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

DUTCH & REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

ARE NOW ON SALE.

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s. ...	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s. ...	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s. ...	3	12
Conamori, per box of 50s. ...	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s. ...	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s. ...	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s....	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

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Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road, Bombay

BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

SALE OF Very Valuable Immoveable Properties, at Malow Street.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esqr., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowagar Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, 1908, at 4-45 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned properties one after the other in separate lots:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey No. 1357, 1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of J. D. Powrais, on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Malow Street which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1096, and Street Nos. 21-23 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., and others as tenants of the said trustees.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey No. 1357—1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the south by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Haji Hassam, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Malow Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1095, and Street Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of D. J. D'Souza and others, as tenants of the said trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Dustlin, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees, at No. 79 Malow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHEET" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 190 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on Woman's Proper Place in Society, in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fe Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. Rd., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—Is OPENED for Europeans only. Occupies the central position. Commands excellent Views. Terms Moderate.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply shop to PALEKAR & Co., Station Buildings Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING, Dorabji Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1908.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget" size containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively Foreign Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to India, History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 9338 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE STREET ALMANACK FOR 1908.—Only a few Copies available. Get up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. M. the Sovereign, Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in Rupees—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3 3/32d. The Demand has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Press Press Notices Price:—Re. 1

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazettes* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

WANTED.—AN EXPERT SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co., 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED TO BUY OLD CHINA and PORCELAIN. Apply by letter with full particulars to J. S. T. A., care of Thos. Cook and Son, Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

IN Building overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden:

SECOND-FLOOR:—TWO fine airy OFFICE ROOMS, with Gallery. For Rent and other particulars apply to the Owner—

DEVKARAN NANJEE
17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

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PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chairs, cupboard, chest-of-drawers, glass door cupboard, almyrah, cottage piano by Soundy and Co., large size English made office safe by Lord.

1 Chubb's New Safe 30 by 22 by 22 inches.
1 Chubb's New Safe 27 by 21 by 23 inches.
1 Ebonized Grand cottage iron frame piano by Rose and Co.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Nathan Moses alias Adolph Kuthawala, consisting of cotton and woollen wearing apparels, rug chairs, portmanteau, linen, books, stoves, curtains, skirts, wooden bed with mattresses and other sundries.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 C Spring English barouche on perch by Laurie and Warner.
1 C Spring English brougham on perch by Laurie and Warner.
4 double and 1 single harnesses.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee Re Fazal Rahim Allarakhia, an Insolvent:—

1 rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria and bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, brass bedstead, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 922 of 1907 (Ahmed Ebrahim vs. Shapurji B. Katrak) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 10th instant, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), the valuable teakwood household furniture such as single and double mirror-door almyrahs, brass double bedstead with mattresses, marble-topped table, cradle, clock, clothe baskets, glass-door cupboard, teapo

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comforts. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J.C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine, or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

F. Shanker Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
135-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 8.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 1/4	un	chgd.
2 do.	Rentes ...	96 1/2	un	chgd.
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	102		1/4
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 3/4	un	chgd.
*Bar Silver in London		25 5/8	1/4	
Do. do.	2 months' hence	26	1/4	
Do.	in New York ...	55 7/8	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·18	1/2	
Do. do. do.	Berlin.	20·47	un	chgd.
Do. do. do.	New York.	4·35 1/2	un	chgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 p. c.	since	23ult.
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7/8	1/8	
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/2	1/8	
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	un	chgd.
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	un	chgd.
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3 5/8	un	chgd.
Do. 7-day	Market Loans	3 3/4	1/8	

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £375,000 Sellers—Canal.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 4,20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
*Closing tone of silver—Rise caused Eastern buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000
Gold to Bombay... ... £ 100,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... ...	...	Quiet.
Futures	... ...	...	Quiet.
East Indian	... ...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	...	mutilat'd.
Total Sales	... ...	...	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export		...	500 "
Sales of East Indian	... ...	...	300 "
Imports...	... ...	...15,000	"
Mid-Americans...	... ...	...6·35+04	
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	... ...	...9 3/8	unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
mutilated				
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	...	...32,000	bales
Do. do.	last year ...	...49,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	...	...27,000	"
Do. to Continent	...	...50,000	"

Spot Cotton—11·50—unchanged.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·00 uncgd | Advanced early owing to talk of a corner being formed and declined later through disappointing attitude of spinners.
Do. Do. May 11·06+02

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 3/4 unchanged
Futures—Month of March 11·30—02
Do do May 11·20—02
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	...	222,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	117,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	...	97,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	...	805,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...	514,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/16d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5 1/16d. Value,
Months—April-May.
Fair Red Coconadas C.I.F.—3 13/16d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 5/16d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 58½—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Done.
Brown Cawnpore—54 A.-M. Antwerp done—Yesterday 53 3/4 A.-M. Antwerp done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45—April-May—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3-1 1/4 Value,

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£ 76 0 0
Yellow Metal	... ...	£ 6 3/4

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp		£	5	0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverpool		£	12	10 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India		£	5	13 9

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullion	Rs. 76,800	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
1 do do ..	76,800	do	do	Comp Nat de Paris
70 Bars Silver.	1,86,434	do	do	Yokohama Bank
161 do do ..	2,98,933	do	do	Chartered Bank
1 Bundle Bars & half Bars	80,000	Jeddah	Zamania	MacMackenzie & Co
2 Bag Bars and half Bars	16,135	do	Leibenfels	do

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [8TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 23 lacs up.

Exchange :—
There is no change to report in this market the tendency at the close being firmer. At opening the quotations were at most Banks 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand, but there was little difficulty about doing 1-32 better in both positions. Credits are still very scarce the general rate being 1s. 3 5-32d. 3 months' sight but up to the close it was possible to do 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 3 ¼d. to 3/8d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 29/32d. to 1d.
Credits—3 months' sight		...1s. 4 1/32d. to 5/32d.
Do.	6 months sight ...	...1s. 4 9/32d.
Do.	2 months' sight—Francs	169
Do.	3 months' sight—Marks.	128 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		140 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		169

Government Paper.
The market opened to-day at 96 3-16 for cash and 96 7-16 for the settlement and closes without change. A small business only is reported. Calcutta rates are advised as 96¼ ready and 66½ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96·3
1st Settlement	... ...	" 96·7

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London on Friday closed 1-4 up at 25 7-8 ready and 26 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 1-2 higher at 55 7-8. Locally the market has been firm ready bars specially being in demand at about 69 1-4 *ex* duty. Forward quotations are quiet and close as under. In the gold market the demand for ready bars continues at and around 24 11-16 *ex* duty.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	11	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	10	0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	5	0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	15	2	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	... ...	69	4	0
Ditto	1st Settlement ...	67	10	0
Ditto	2nd Settlement ...	67	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
We have little or no change to report in the position of our market. Prices are steady at about yesterday's quotations, but the demand all round is limited.
At Colaba a small business was done in ready cotton by shippers and mills. Rates were steady and unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	278	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	269 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	229	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	231	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	218/19	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	218/19	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	205/6	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205/6	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	197 1/2	"
Fine M. G Bengals ...	189 1/2	"
Good Westerns ...	240	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is rather easier, and business is doing at the following rates :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	"	8 10 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate demand.
We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore. April-May ...	Rs.	9 10 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ...	Rs.	10 4 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with very little business passing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	59 8 0	
Muggy	"	57 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	"	63 0 0	

Poppyseed :—
The market is easier and prices are giving way.
We quote :—
April-May Rs. 11 6 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 3¼ 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 3 5 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Tone Steadier. Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 44 8 0
Tone—Firmer.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	...	1,342½
Indis	...	61¼ C.D.
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	52¼ C.D.

Mills :—

David	...	402½
Kohinoor	...	752½
Manekji Petit	...	3,317 1/2 March

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	137	
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,050	March

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti...	111	
Tapti-Valley	429 3/4	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,590	bales.
Wheat	1,295	cwts.
Linseed	70	"
Rapeseed	323	"
Gingellyseed	13,247	"
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	195	"
Castorseed	1,760	"
Rice	27,281	"
Myrabollams	5,528	"
Cottonseed	18,559	"
Mowrasseed	583	"
Gram	2,304	"
Joowar	43	"
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 9.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 1/4	un	chgd
2 do.	Rentes ...	96 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	102 3/8	3/8	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	83 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		26 1/8	1/4	
Do. do.	2 months' hence	26 5/16	5/16	
Do. in New York ...		56 1/2	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·16 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do.	Berlin	20·47 3/4	3/4	
Do. do. do.	New York	4·35 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		4 p. c.	since	23 ults.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...		3 3/4		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 1/2		1/8
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day	Market Loans ...	3 3/4		

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £125,000 for South America.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady at the advance.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... ...	...	Quiet.
Futures	... ...	...	Quiet.
East Indian	... ...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	... ...	...	Quiet but steady.
Total Sales	... ...	...	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...			300 "
Sales of East Indians	... ...	...	50 "
Imports	... ...	...15,000	"
Mid-Americans	... ...	...	6·25 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...		...	9 3/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·83 —02	5·87 —02	5·85 —02	5·83 —03

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·80 —02	5·74 —02	5·64 —03	5·51 —02	5·42 —03

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	...	23,000	bales
Do. do.	last year...	37,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	...	14,000	"
Do. to Continent ...	...	.....	

Spot Cotton—11·50—unchanged.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·03+03 | Declined early owing to weak cables advanced later through bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. May 11·11+05

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 3/4 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 11·23+03
Do. do. May 11·21+01
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... 11,000 bales
" Total *Visible Supply* ..4,340,000 "
" " " East Indian 219,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...8,520,000 "

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Council Bills :—
Rs. 80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Total 1,90,000
* (Repetition of Mutilation).

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 54 1/2—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchgd.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... ...	...	1,100
Bangalore Bank...	... ...	*Sellers*	120
Commercial Bank	... ...	...	19-8
Do.	6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	...	70	
Do. do.	6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100	
Do. do.	31st Dec.	...	1,100
Do.	6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	... ...	...	525
Do.	6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	...	145
Coral	... ...	...	135
Jamalamudugu Press	... ...	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	...	2,800
Madura	... ...	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..		*nom.*	200
Tinnevelly	... ...	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	... ...	...	550
Do.	7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	... ...	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	75s.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers* 975
Ditto ditto (1909)	*Sellers* 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...*cum interest* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 16s. 3d.
East Ind a Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	... 100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £109
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	... £101
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	... £97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Cons. ruction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	*Sellers* 85
New Mysore Manganese	*Buyers* 27s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs 80 paid) ...	*Sellers* 78
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750	... £100
Rangoon Oil	...*Sellers* 385
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...	... £100
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 5½ paid)	... 30
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	... £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920	... ... 97½
United Coffee Growers	... 50
Vizianagram Mining	... 20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	... 17s.
Balaghat, fully paid	...6s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...11s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	*Sellers* 13s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...6s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...13s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	... 7s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s.
Goldfields of Mysore	*Sellers* 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...42s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 7½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5 7-8
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...	... 7½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 7½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 22s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 12s
Sangli, 13s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 1½d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EATON.—February 2, at Monteith Lodge, Egmore, to the wife of Dr. E. B. Eaton, of a son.

FALCONER.—February 4, at "Egmore Castle," Egmore, Madras, the wife of W. A. Falconer, eldest son of Captain G. B. Falconer, Madras, of a daughter.

MCLAUGHLIN.—February 4, at Anantapur, the wife of H. J. McLaughlin, Madras Forest Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HERMANN.—February 1, at Calcutta, Lill, the third daughter of the late Emile Hermann, aged 23 years.

HART.—February 1, at 20, Ripon Lane, Calcutta, of fever, Gwendoline May, infant daughter of Thomas and Minnie Hart, aged 8 months and 19 days. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

MEARES.—January 28, at Giridih, George Robert King Meares, I.S.C. District Superintendent of the Bengal Police, aged 66 years.

OWENS.—January 31, at Putten Tea Estate, Chittagong, John Owens, late Presidency Post Master.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water 4·59m., 7·9s. Low water, 11·47m.
Bombay Open Polo Tournament.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
"Stree Bodhe" Jubilee, Addresses by Native Ladies, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 5 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m., and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 9th, First Quarter, 9h. 57·5m. a. m.; Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m, p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, February 11.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Bombay Hunt, Irla; Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, 9-15 p.m. Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets 6h. 37m., High water, 6-2m., 8-42a. Low water, 0·52m, 0·59a.
Wednesday, February 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, first day. Bombay Polo Tournament. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. Masonic Ball, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 7-32m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-38m., 2-56a.
Thursday February 13.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. R. G. A. Sports, Colaba, 4 p. m. "Stree Sodhe" Jubilee Evening Entertainment at the Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. The Mohurrum Festival, immersion of Taboots. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 8-59m., 10-30a. Low water, 3-47m., 3-58a.
Friday February, 14.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 9-51m., 11-4a. Low water, 4-28m., 3-42a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Takasaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 2-30 p. m. the same day.

PILGRIM SHIP UNDER QUARANTINE.—A pilgrim ship Firozi arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday with 901 pilgrims from Jeddah. There were seven cases of small-pox and one of diarrhœa among those on board, who were all removed to hospital.

BURGLARY IN THE SUBURBS.—A report has been made to the police that on the night of the 7th instant some persons entered a hut situate in Matanga on the vacant plot of land between the two railways and removed gold and silver ornaments from the person of Babling Deoling who resided there. The latter is unable to describe the robbers but says that they were speaking Marathi. The ornaments are worth Rs. 80 and the burglars have also taken away Rs. 45 in cash.

END OF COCAINE-EATER.—In the J. J. Hospital on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk the Cornor of Bombay, held an inquest on the body of Mahomed Junas Mahomed Yusuf (25) a Mahomedan shopkeeper. He was a confirmed cocaine eater and was turned out of the family house for the bad habit. He, however promised to leave off the habit and was received back into his family house by his father. About a fortnight ago his father left for Delhi. On Thursday morning the deceased took about 16 grains of the drug and feeling uncomfortable sent for his friends and brothers. He was taken to the hospital where he died on Friday night. The jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of cocaine.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Kader Hussain was charged with pick-pocketing in Null Bazaar street. It appears that one Maisoo Limbo, a labourer, was on Friday last going home after making some purchases in Null Bazaar, when he felt a jerk at his pocket. He looked for the bag in his pocket which contained Rs 1-1-9 and found it was not there. He saw the accused drop the bag a short distance away. He there upon caught hold of the accused, when the latter threw away the money also. The complainant then called out for the police. The accused stated he was drunk; but the policeman stated that the accused was sober. The accused who had seven previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DUNLOP TYRES.—The recent Motor Trials will stand out in the history of such events in India as the "Dunlop year." Out of six First Prizes, five were won by cars fitted with Dunlop Tyres, and if this is not sufficient evidence of the excellence of the Tyres manufactured by this Company, the fact that right through the four days of these Trials, over one of the hardest courses in India, owing to the very stiff and difficult gradients to be negotiated, there were only two cases of Tyre trouble with Dunlop tyres, one a nipped tube, and the other as at the finish of the Trials when a piece of a bullock sleigh was picked up by one of the Tyres. Surely, this is a unique record for any tyre company and will take a lot of beating. One illuminating instance that took place is worth recording, one of the cars that started out with Tyres of another make, got stranded on the Wai Ghats, and had to come along on a cover stuffed with a rope cut from a well. When they arrived at Mahableshwar they applied to the Dunlop Co. for tubes which application was immediately granted which was quite a sportsmanlike action on the part of the Dunlop Co., as the car would have been disqualified as the only Tyres at Mahableshwar were the property of the Dunlop Co. This car started out from Bombay with six covers and nine tubes, of a certain make of Tyres; he used up four covers and eight tubes and had to come home and win (in its class) on two Dunlop covers and three Dunlop tubes. These never gave a moment's trouble after being fitted. All this goes to prove that Tyre troubles need never look too large in the eyes of Motorists provided they take the trouble to fit reliable Tyres.

MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your morning Contemporary on 5th February, a paragraph appears over the signature of one Mr. Rafiuddeen Ahmed, in which he says that the voice of His Highness the Aga Khan the recognised leader of the community gave expression to the feelings of every section of our Community at the last Meeting at the Town Hall.

It must be admitted that the subject discussed at the Meeting was one which affected the welfare of all. But allow me to say that people are far from acknowledging the fact that H. H. the Aga Khan holds any leading jurisdiction over all sections of the Mahomedan Community. H. H. the Aga Khan is himself a cultured and reasonable personage, and we are sure that he is not to be flattered by the adulation with which people are prone to describe him. His Highness is no doubt the leader of the Khoja Mahomedans, but that does not go to prove that he stands at the head of every section of the Mahomedan Community.

I myself am a Peerzadah with a following of over 30,000 Sunni Mahomedans. This does not follow that I am recognised as a leader of the whole community. I am one of the many Peerzadahs in Guzarat. We certainly have our leaders and it is far from true what Mr. Rafiuddeen Ahmed writes on behalf of the All-India Muslim League which is a body mainly concerned with a certain Institution in Upper India and about which the Mahomedans in the Mofussil know next to nothing. Would it not perhaps be wise for the correspondent to be reasonable in his expressions in future. My main object in writing to you is that it is often that both the public and the Government are misinformed by some people in declaring persons as leaders of the community in general, although they have no such claim. I hope in future the writers will be pleased to realize their responsibility before they represent such things in public.

There is a body in the Bombay Presidency styling itself the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference which has been in existence for the last 7 years and of which a well known Cadet of a Native State is the General Secretary. May I ask whether this body is in any way connected with the All-India Muslim League? I happen to know that the Bombay Presidency Educational Conference consists of gentlemen of high position who are not only recognised as leaders by the people, but also by the Government. Are these leaders connected with the All-India Moslim League? Mr. Rafiuddeen Ahmed might kindly, through the medium of your paper, answer the few questions that I have asked? The All-India Muslim League is presided over as far as I know by a well-known Bombay Merchant who would never go to the extent of describing himself a leader of the Mahomedans.—Yours, &c.

A PEERZADAH, from Mofussil.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Small-pox is prevalent in the City and is likely to spread unless strict precautions are taken by the people to isolate cases in the Hospital and to take advantage of vaccination. I would be obliged if you will kindly warn the public and inform them that all cases of small-pox should be reported to the Health Department and that Vaccination can be performed by applying to the Superintendent of Vaccination or the Health Department, Head Office, or in any of the offices in the City whose addresses are given below :—

Monday.—J. J. Hospital compound, Meher Charitable Dispensary, De Lima Street, Mazagaon. 7-30 a.m., to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.)
Tuesday.—

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1908.

GROUNDNUT GROWING.

GROUNDNUT seems destined in the near future to cover a great deal more ground than in the past. This is true, at any rate, of the Southern Presidency, where, having hitherto been raised on a systematised scale in a very circumscribed area on the Coromandel Coast, it has now been introduced with the most encouraging results on the Malabar Coast where it has been grown up to now as a dry-land crop and has proved far more profitable than the dry-land crops that are usually grown. In respect of heavy rainfall, soil and climatic conditions and other points, there is a close resemblance between Malabar and portions of the Bombay Presidency, where groundnut is raised to only a very limited extent, and the crop having been found suitable to Malabar, ryots in corresponding parts of this Presidency may find practical interest in the results of experiments and observations conducted in the Malabar Coast. Good crops of groundnut can be raised on the ordinary terraced upland paddy lands which are now usually allowed to be fallow for two out of three years. The land should be ploughed after the work transplanting the second paddy crop is completed, which is at the close of the south-west monsoon when there is still sufficient moisture left, without, however, any danger from surface washing. Three ploughings and three cross-ploughings should be given at the time, and remaining ploughings at intervals through the hot weather to keep the soil loose and friable. The last ploughing should be after application of manure, and when the ground is moist after the few showers of the May transition period. In all, fourteen ploughings would be needed. For manuring, wood and kitchen ashes are recommended, but cattle-dung and fish manures are not needed as groundnut possesses the property of drawing in the valuable part of such fertilisers from the air. The ashes should be spread over the field and immediately ploughed in with one thorough ploughing and cross-ploughing. Surface drainage should be arranged for where there is a very heavy rainfall. For this the land should be laid out in low ridges and shallow furrows, a distance of eighteen inches being left between the ridges. The plough should be worked across the field and back again the same furrow, a second furrow being similarly made, eighteen inches from the first, till the whole field is laid out, which should be immediately after the manure has been ploughed in. Sowing should follow quickly on the preparation of the field. It should take place about a month before the monsoon breaks, to admit of the plants being well established. The seeds should be dibbled in along the cresh of the ridge nine inches apart and should be buried three or four inches deep. Seeds should be bought in the husk and well dried before storing, the shells being removed by hand immediately before sowing and all damaged seeds put aside, as only single seeds are dibbled in. The plants come up in from ten to twelve days. They must be kept well free from weeds and the surface soil should be now and then loosened should it get beaten in by the rain. On a coast with a heavy monsoon, the crop will probably take from six to six and a half months to mature. Harvesting should commence when most of the nuts are ripe. Ripeness is denoted by the skin of the kernel assuming a pink colour. After the nuts have been gathered, they should be sun-dried for several days, being heaped up every evening and protected with straw and spread out again the following morning. Owing to the heavy rainfall, ground nut cultivation should not be continuous from year to year, and Mr. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, suggests the following rotatory system :—One year ground nut, next year cereal, third year fallow. Throughout the period of cultivation, the growing crop should be watched and after the pods are formed, the watchfulness should be redoubled, as jackals, jungle rats, crows and other enemies will persistently attack the pods and do much damage if they are not scared off.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the first year's working of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association has been published. When Lady Minto was still in England, she was approached by Members of the Home Committee of the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Associations who expressed a desire to join any scheme which would secure proper nursing for all classes of Europeans in India. These two institutions work within a limited area and it was realised that a scheme of wider scope would have better chances of support. The existing Associations were well organized, it was explained, but crippled for want of funds, and it was thought it would be a great mistake to set up a rival organization. It was felt, therefore, that if they would agree to amalgamate with a new and wider Associaition under the guidance of a Central Committee in India, it would be at once feasible to found a Society on entirely private lines by simply enlarging and making use of the existing organization, whilst the main difficulties in connection with the new scheme would be removed. This excellent foundation having been arranged, the financial aspect was carefully considered. A sound financial basis being pre-eminently essential, it was decided to establish an Endowment Fund, and to make a general appeal, both in India and in England, for funds. A generous response was received to the appeal for funds in India, while a fair response came from Home, and three and a half lakhs were invested in the first year for the Endowment. The report of Mrs. Davies, the Chief Lady Superintendent, on the progress of the Association during the first year describes it as highly satisfactory and most encouraging from every point of view. The favourable reception accorded to the movement from the first has been well maintained, and has roused a healthy interest in the various Provinces where branches have been or are being formed. Remarkable have been the rapidity and cordiality with which the Provinces have inclined to the new scheme, and it would seem that the need for a well-organized service had become more keenly felt than ever, for, as a result, at the close of 1907, five different branches were working energetically, whereas at the beginning of the year two Centres alone represented the then area of operations. The Punjab Branch is the most forward, for the work has been going on there for some years under other names, but the most flourishing branch is that of Eastern Bengal and Assam. A new Branch is to be established in Burma and, with the formation of a Branch in Rajputana, all the Provinces originally suggested will have their Centre established practically within a year of the initiation of the nursing scheme. The Association was so long needed in India that its success was a foregone conclusion, and as its value becomes better realised by individuals its scope must grow rapidly. A scheme enabling both rich and poor to benefit by a sliding scale of fees according to subscriptions was pubished, and this scale is universal throughout the branches of the Association. It is now possible for any one, whose income does not exceed Rs. 500 per month, to obtain the services of a highly trained nurse for the small sum of Rs. 2 per day on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10 to the Provincial Branch. If only for self protection, therefore, the fund should find ever increasing support.

TODDY VENDORS' GRIEVANCES.

AFTER two unsuccessful appeals to the Collector at Surat and the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Opium the Surat toddy vendors have appealed to the Governor to remove or amend certain regulations which, they urge, press too hardly on them. At present Surat toddy vendors have to pay three duties. The first is Rs. 400 for every hundred trees tapped, as tree tax; the second a license fee, termed Bethak fee, ordinarily determined by auction sale, averaging Rs. 75; and a third demand of Rs. 80 per hundred trees. This last, they claim, is not paid by toddy vendors in other districts. They account for its existence by stating that, when "tree-foot booths" were permitted, a license fee of only eighty per cent of that of the shop license was charged. Later, they imply, this tree-foot license was made permanently applicable to shops, in addition to the shop fee. Whether this is actually the case we are not aware, but the petition sets forth matter which deserves investigation. On an average a hundred toddy trees of the finest quality yield three thousand six hundred gallons of toddy and, allowing the maximum rate fixed by Government, Rs. 28-2 per hundred gallons, the income in one season would amount to Rs. 1,012-8. From that amount has to be paid almost Rs. 555 to Government, and afterwards come the rent for the trees,—about two hundred and fifty rupees,—the cost of labour, implements and local tolls. This, it is claimed, brings down the actual profit to a ridiculously small figure. The petitioners anticipate the natural question that if it is not a profitable business why do they continue in it, by stating that it is the only business they know, and in some instances, no doubt, though perhaps not all, this is true. Another point urged is that a vendor who has disposed of all his day's stock should be allowed to purchase more from a less successful tradesman, but Mr. Westropp, the Collector of Surat at the time of the first appeal pointed out that, apart from administrative reasons adverse to the requested change, no advantage would accrue, as the vendor would have to buy at the fixed price at which he would be required to sell, courting in fact a direct loss on the transaction. The point which deserves most consideration is whether the initial fees are too heavy when taken in conjunction with the other expenses incurred. An appeal for reduction is made and attention is drawn to a Government of India suggestion to the Excise Committee in 1905 that it should be carefully borne in mind that, "so far as present information goes, toddy is the least noxious of all forms of alcohol in common use in India, and that it would be the gravest evil to discourage its use if this result should be purchased at the cost of driving people to more deleterious intoxicants." This is a very important point and on it depends the proper answer to the petition.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

SOME years must elapse, according to the latest accounts, before the Panama Canal will even approach completion. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, reviewing the work done recently on the Isthmus, comes to the conclusion that it is not unreasonable to suppose that six or seven years will suffice to "dig" the canal. About forty million cubic yards out of the eighty millions excavated by the French companies are useful to the American scheme, and when work was commenced by the United States in June 1904 the total amount remaining to be excavated was, roughly, one hundred and eleven million cubic yards, of which about fifty-two millions are in the Culebra Cut. At the end of 1906 only three and three-quarter millions had been excavated, but greater things were expected of last year, some sixteen millions being the estimate, and if that yearly total be maintained with allowance for progressive increase, Mr. Colquhoun's estimate is warranted. Better machinery has been devised and huge steam shovels have been installed which are now eating their way through the solid rock. What the final cost will be cannot yet be told. Already it has been found that the estimate was far too sanguine. Of the sixteen millions sterling appropriated by Congress up to March 1907 for the work at Panama, nine and three-quarter millions had been expended up to June, 1907, so that a third of the total estimate of 28 millions is already reached, and a non-official estimate quoted by Mr. Colquhoun puts the expenditure from June, 1907, to June, 1908, at not far short of seven millions. One million one hundred thousand has been spent on sanitation and nearly half a million on civil administration.

BARLS AND MILLIONAIRESSE.

THE dissolution of the marriage of Lord and Lady Yarmouth is another illustration of the oft-told story of the misery that follows marriages in which American millions are exchanged for European titles. So long as the daughters of American millionaires see the consummation of a life's happiness in being called "My Lady" or "Your Grace," so long will their marriages end in bitterness and chagrin. Lady Yarmouth, ever since her marriage to Lord Yarmouth, has been a prospective Marchioness of Hertford, but she now legally becomes again Miss Alice Thaw, and the possessor of a name which has since been rendered world-famous by the sensational murder by her brother of his wife's seducer, and the long-protracted trial and sentence of Harry Thaw in New York. It is obvious that no greater happiness has followed the union of Miss Thaw and Lord Yarmouth than followed the marriages of Jay Gould's daughter to Count Boni de Castellane; of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough; and of Miss Anna Robinson to the Earl of Rosslyn. At the present moment there is an ominous outcry in America against the forthcoming marriages of Miss Shonts to a Continental baron, and of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt to Count Szechenyi. Even the Americans are beginning to feel ashamed of the sordid bartering of American millions for European titles. Of course the usual rubbish is being told about the love-passages between the Vanderbilt heiress and the dashing Hungarian. Time, however, will tell how long the billing and cooing of the hymeneal expectants will stand the hard rubs of matrimonial reality.

THE ZAKKA KHELS.

THE reports which have come across the Frontier that the Zakka Khels are clearing their women and flocks from the Bazar and Bara Valleys seem to indicate that having been so long immune from the consequences of their offences they consider that it is worth while making a resistence to any force sent against them. That the time has come when punishment must be meted out seems certain. We hear on reliable authority that Lord Kitchener has planned for thirty thousand troops to mass on the Frontier at an early date, and another equally well informed correspondent states that the Rawal Pindi Manœuvres are neither more nor less than an excellent plan for putting the troops in the field without attracting too much attention. The tribesmen seem to understand this and their evacuation of the valleys is a direct challenge which it will not be well to ignore. The force suggested seems large, but profit has been made of past experience and it is wisely deemed to send too many at first rather than court disasters in a country which is all in favour of the tribes. The prospect of an expedition is half denied officially, but that an expedition is to be sent is certain unless some unforseen circumstances occur. The great question at present is whether the necessary funds will be granted, and a rumour is current that these have been refused at Home.

THE visit of the Amir from Kabul to Jellalabad has been again postponed.

CAPTAIN ELKINS, I. M. S., M. D. has retired from Rawalpindi.

THE Health Officer sanctioned for the Delhi Municipality has joined on probation.

HIS HONOUR SIR ANDREW FRASER leaves Calcutta on Saturday on tour in North Behar, returning on the 13th instant.

MEETINGS of the United Provinces Legislative Council are to be held at Lucknow on the 31st March and 7th April.

THE Calcutta Trades Association has addressed the Government of India urging reconsideration of the proposed amendments to the Indian Limitation Act.

A FURTHER outbreak of small-pox has occurred amongst the Delhi Telegraphists, and the families of the operators are now in the segregation camp outside the Cashmere Gate.

RECENT reports from the Gurgaon District show some 1,250 persons on famine test works and over 400 accommodated in camp. Further rainfall appears imminent locally.

IN view of the alarming insecurity to life and property which prevails at Karachi and throughout Sind it is, we understand, proposed to hold a public meeting at Khalikdina Hall in Karachi on Friday next in order to move Government to adopt the long-deferred remedies without further delay.

DURING January 1,150 tons of ore were crushed at the Dharwar Reefs Company's battery, which yielded 569'43ozs. of gold. The average value of the tailings during the month was 4 dwts. 17 grs, and these are still being accumulated for treatment when the additions to the tailings plant are completed.

MR A. YUSUF ALI, I.C.S., Khan Bahadur Moulvi Mahomed Shafi, Barrister at-law, of Lahore, Messrs. Hamid Ali and Nabi Ullah, Barristers of Lucknow, Khan Bahadur Syed Jafer Husain, Executive Engineer, and Moulvi Tufail Ahmed have been elected Trustees of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, to fill existing vacancies.

MR. H. H. HAYDEN of the Geological Survey of India, who has been for nine months past exploring in Afghanistan on behalf of the Amir, returned to Calcutta on Sunday morning. He marched down from Kabul to Peshawar in company with Mr. Miller the representative of the Cawnpore Mill Industry in Afghanistan.

THE Ganges Sugar Works Co., the largest sugar refining concern in the United Provinces, is now refining 500 maunds of jaggery daily from one pan. The product is said to be of exceptionally good quality and the demand to be exceeding the supply. The Deccan (Nagpur) takes the greater part of the refined jaggery, the remainder finding a ready sale in the local market.

THE European community at Kabul is stated to consist now of Mr. Donovan, Electrical Engineer, who is expected shortly in India, Mr. Halliday, Engineer, Mr. Thornton, Leather Working Expert and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. Gentleman, Engineer, who accompanied Mr. Thornton in charge of the Leather Working machinery, and Mrs. Van Ingen-Winter, Lady Doctor.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE, M.P., has concluded his tour in New Zealand, a Wellington correspondent wrote on the 14th January. "He has met with favourable receptions by large audiences, but the Press has been hostile to him."

NOW that the American cotton crop is gradually coming to hand, a better idea can be obtained of what will be the total actually available, says the "Financial Times," but it cannot be said that there are any indications that the estimates generally accepted are too low.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRANCHISE STRUGGLE IN PRUSSIA.

Shipping Agreements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

PARIS, JANUARY 25.

German Socialists like English Suffragettists seem to make it a point to frustrate their own ends by disturbances of public order. Not satisfied with their agitation in the periodical press and in public meetings, they decided to break the police regulations by marching, on a Sunday, crowds of alleged sympathisers from all parts of the City of Berlin to the two squares on the North and South of the grand Royal Castle. The demonstration was not interfered with by the police as long as nearest thoroughfares leading to the Castle were kept clear as the organizers were told to do. When, however, some of the avalanches approaching the inner town tried to force their way beyond the prescribed limits, a sufficient posse of the police drove them back with the result that about 30 participants in the demonstration and a few policemen were slightly wounded. These processions without hindrance are now glorified by the "Vorwarts" paper as the victory of January 12th, when Social Democracy took possession of the Berlin Streets. The heroes of this conquest were, if we judge from the wounded civilians, mostly young men from 20 to 25, while the married workmen had sense enough to comply with the wish of the Chief of Police and to keep afar from a demonstration that had no rational object. Wisest of all were, as usual, the bosses of the whole show, Messrs. Bebel, Singer and their help-mates; for they left the field entirely to the subordinate committees and spent the Lord's-Day quietly at home.

The pity of the whole ill-conceived plan is not so much the necessity of submitting the wounded demonstrants and about seventy others who behaved disorderly to a few months minor imprisonment, as the Law prescribes, while the real culprits are not punished, but the retarding effect which such outrageous means, of propagandism necessarily have upon the reform of the Prussian law of voting. For it is admitted on many sides that some Reform or other is highly desirable, as the present system is 57 years old, plutocratic and in many respects antiquated. Prince Bulow as Prime Minister of Prussia has expressed the view of the Government that a carefully thought out Reform which would give more weight to the votes of people of mature experience of life and to the highly educated classes was considered a necessity within a near future.

It is easy enough to understand why the Prussian Government is prevented from admitting the Radical "one man one vote" principle of the General German Parliamentary Elections for the voting machinery of the leading Federal State. It is not only the great influence which the Socialists would gain in the Second Chamber of Prussia that prevents the adoption of this system. More endangered still would be the existing order of things if the principle of Universal Suffrage would be introduced into the constitutional charters of Saxony, some petty states of Central Germany and the Hanseatic Towns; for there the Socialists would certainly get the upperhand immediately and carry their demands to an extreme. It is a reasonable expectation that these States could not refuse a Franchise that prevails already in the elections for the Imperial Diet and now had found acceptance in the largest Federal State as well, if the movers of the Bill had gained a majority. Evidently Prussia is morally bound to resist the attempt vigorously, as a loyal ally as well as for reasons of her own.

The proper method of solving such problems as that of Parliamentary Reform would be, as the example of the English Reforms in 1832, 1867 and 1884 proves, to advance popular rights step by step and to try the next move only after the country has adjusted itself to the last change. That is the policy of the Liberal parties. It would therefore be a practical policy if the Socialists made common cause with these Parliamentary groups for advancing step after step. But the electioneering contests are most bitterly fought between these older Radical parties and the extravagant Social-Democrats. In order not to be accused of having no sympathy with the ultimate ends of pure Democracy the Liberals felt obliged for tactical reasons to vote in favour of motion that could not be beaten on democratic grounds. Nevertheless, it was well-known that they would gladly have accepted a moderate Reforms as the present situation would allow it. Nobody expects that now the Socialists will see the necessity of strengthening at the elections of next October the Liberal vote at least in those districts where the Liberals had a fair chance of gaining a majority with the help of the Socialists. Rather will they let these districts fall into the hands of those who oppose every change of the present system that is so much to their advantage. At the bottom of the trouble is the old habit of the German Socialists rather to seek opportunities for inciting the masses into a hopeless conflict with the Government and the existing order of society than to throw in their lot for the expansion of political rights.

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE GREAT SHIPPING COMPANIES.

The German proverb: "Concord nourishes, discord devours" is nowhere more applicable than in the sphere of fair competition. Evidently the Great rival Steamship Companies in the World that have during the last two years inflicted much damage upon each other by unreasonable reductions of passenger rates are now ready to comply with the suggestion contained in that good old proverb. It was only a few weeks ago that the several German Lines competing for the traffic from the Continent of Europe to Africa have entered into a pool. Then the Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha by an agreement with the Norddeutscher Lloyd at Bremen abolished its line from Hongkong to Swatow Bangkok and Singapore, where for the last eighteen months passengers were carried at nominal rates with a view of wresting the customers of the older German line. On January 18th negotiations are announced in London for the purpose of renewing the former arrangements between the large "Transatlantic Steamship Companies" about a satisfactory mode of regulating their individual shares in the Steerage Passenger Traffic between Europe and the United States of America. As the Cunard Line that started the late wars of rates by its attempts at monopolising the carriage of Hungarian Emigrants is to take part in this Conference, it is reasonable to expect that very soon uniform rates will again be introduced into the competition for attracting passengers on the Royal Road of Navigation.

As a forerunner to these negotiations an agreement between the "Hamburg-America Line" and the "Norddeutschen Lloyd" has been concluded. As is well-known, these two largest German Steamship Companies are keen competitors for attracting about the same circle of passengers, as their ports of sailing are practically within equally convenient distance for their customers and as both are credited with accommodating their passengers with the highest comfort, best food and most thoughtful attendance conceivable. Now, the "Hamburg-America Line" having launched an exceptionally large number of new Steamers wished to increase its former percentage in Steerage passenger traffic across the Atlantic. But at whose expense this addition of some per cents. was to be obtained at the Conference? The managers of the Hamburg Company approached their Bremen rival with the proposal that the Norddeutscher Lloyd should hand over some portion of its present share for the exclusive benefit of the "Hamburg-America Line" in consideration of equivalent concessions in other departments of their extensive services. It is clear that thereby the Hamburg Company could reckon on a ready acceptance of the desidered increase by the London International Conference as no other Company was affected by the proposed change. The Norddeutscher Lloyd accepted the promise of its rival to give up the carrying of passengers on the Hamburg Yokohama Line as sufficient compensation. Its President Dr. Wiegand was honoured by a telegraphic congratulation of the Kaiser for having treated the proposal in such a conciliatory spirit and for having brought the negotiation to a satisfactory conclusion.

As mentioned already this new Compact between the two German Lines will facilitate the forthcoming negotiations in London. For some reasons, however, a few English papers are not pleased with the restored amity of the two German rivals. Instead of admonishing the great English Companies to prepare for the Conference by confidential deliberations and by settling the long standing dispute between the Cunard and White Star Lines, they find fault with the German Compact and denounce it a threat of English Commercial interests. No valid explanation is given for this view. Only Lord Strathcona in a published Interview repeated the old falsehood that the two German Companies receive large subsidies from the German Imperial Government and thereby get an undue preponderance over their English competitors. But what are the facts? In the first place the "Hamburg-America Linie," does not receive a penny by way of subsidy. Nor is the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" supported on its numerous Transatlantic lines. Only for keeping up an unprofitably high speed on its East-Asian and Australian lines with their branches to the German colonies in the South Sea where they are to call regularly at nine small ports they are granted £ 225,000 a year for carrying the German Mails and giving free accommodation to the officials of the German Imperial Post. Even that is not a "subsidy, pure and simple;" but the Company is to pay to the German Empire one half of all its profits on this Line whenever they are higher than five per cents. Now, let us look at the case of the "Cunard Line." Under the Law of 1904 it receives in the first place £150,000 a year as "a naval subsidy, pure and simple." Secondly a loan of £2,600,000 was granted her at 2 3-4 being equivalent to a saving in interest of at least £70,000 annually. Thirdly for carrying the English Mail to America it receives £68,000. The total thus comes up to more than £288,000 a year. Nobody will begrudge this handsome subsidy of the leading English line. What we wish to point out in the interest of truth and fairness is only the falsehood of Lord Strathcona's contention. As a matter of fact the Cunard Line that had done most to disturb the concord among international Shipping Companies during the last years gets a higher Government subsidy on its Atlantic Line alone than both German Companies on all their lines together.

GERHARD HAUPTMANN'S NEW SYMBOLIC TRAGEDY.

In an old Italian novel the story is told of the aged Emperor Charlemagne who fell madly in love with a Saxon girl brought home as captive by his warriors. It was probably this love story that inspired Gerhard Hauptmann to his new Drama "Charlemagne's hostage" that has just seen the light of the footlamps in the Lessing Theatre. No bad plot for a tragic complication; it suggests at once the old-aged hero who after a series of epoch making deeds feels an irresistible desire to prove that he is still youthful in mind and, in the attempt, gets convicted that his days are over; at the same time the social contrast between the incomparable position of the highest sovereign on earth and a girl in captivity to whom he attaches himself entirely from private motives is an interesting background for the actions of the "Dramatis personae." Unfortunately the poet has attempted to add a symbolysing theory to the psychological problem, and spoiled the effect of his work by giving two incompatible aspects to one and the same sequence of events. In the first Act we get a lively description of the great hero, the born King, the sympathetic soul in this plastic figure of Charlemagne, and it is beyond doubt that no living Dramatist could have given us such an irresistible impression of personal greatness in any of his figures. The turning point is that the Emperor discovers among the Saxon hostages the mere child Gersuind and that out of a personal interest in her he resolves to take charge of her mental development. Gersuind become now the psychological puzzle around which everking centres. She has the face of a Saint, but the Character of a Demon or rather of that peculiar mixture of mermaid and flibertigibbet which the poet once created in the figure of Rautendelein. And what a character for a female being! We are supposed to believe in the possibility of complete innocence and chastity in a girl who is indifferent to all notions and sentiments of morality, decency and respectability because she is not aware of other instincts than those of sexuality and lust. An absolute looseness of morals in this female character is to be understood as the outcome of guileless "naivete." She has no personal aims and no other moral features than this natural artlessness. Not only the spectator is led to see this one-sidedness that borders to moral insanity, but the whole Imperial Court on the Stage looks upon her as a person without the slightest moral constraint. Only the good old Emperor believes in a combination of Saint and Demon in the delicate little girl under his care and wishes to help the perfect half of her soul to gain the victory over its devilish partner. As we have not the slightest chance of noticing any superior quality in the girl, we cannot help concluding that the Emperor is an old fool and that he is taken for that by his courtiers. Even the wise man Alcuin whom Charlemagne asks for a solution of the alleged psychological puzzle, cannot see more than a wicked girl addicted to a most dissolute life. The climax is reached when the Emperor is at last convinced of the moral depravity of the Saxon girl, gets very angry, expels her from his presence and still cannot free himself from her clutches. Common sense is ready with the formula: the old Emperor is madly in love with the little maid; but the poet insists on our admittance that a great mystery of life, some profound contrast of nature, the sinful essence of creation is revealed to us. When Gersuind dies of a drink given her during one of her usual adventures of dissipation, the old Emperor reappears and treats us to a long diatribe of philosophy on the mysteries of life as he believes them manifested by this fate of the Saxon damsel.

As a symptom of the dramatic Art of our own times this strange aberration of a highly gifted poet is worth contemplation. It is not the life-like reproduction of human beings and the representation of action we are treated with as a symbol of man's fate and character; but the poet chooses his psychological theory and by a studied effort at symbolisation pumps his notions into the course of events as we may pump carbolic acid into distilled water. That that cannot be accepted even by a willing circle of old admirers, is the lesson to be derived from this remarkable performance.

THE LATE POET HOLGER DRACHMANN.

Danish Literature has lost its most celebrated figure. There are more profound thinkers, keener observers of nature than Holger Drachmann; but for the original lyric power no living Danish writer could be compared with him. He excelled alike in the beauty, vigour and music of his verses as in the still higher art of giving us with a few words complete visions of scenery that vividly stand before our eyes and are never forgotten because they touch some inward chord of our soul. The dreamy life that broods over Northern Summer-nights and the wonderful seclusion one feels in a Danish forest of old beecher appears embodied in his magnificent poems. Before all, he was the poet of the Sea and of Mariners. Originally he shaped for himself a career of a painter of marine scenery; but when his first bits of poetry appeared 35 years ago, he made at once an epoch in Danish poetic Literature. The refreshing breath of his poem made an end to the ideals of sobriety and formal correctness that then were recognized in the Danish Literary World. He was the pioneer of that elevated Romantic turn of mind now observable as a fixed tradition in Denmark and appreciated abroad.

Personally the poet who reached an age of 62 years remained a grown-up child to the last years of his life, when his zeal gave way and he had to confess himself a confirmed invalid. Nobody was always more ready to get enthusiastic about anything new to him. Almost boyish was also his clinging to all the pleasures of life. Even his affectation that he was a new incarnation of the old Nordic Bards and of the Vikings, had that unsophisticated ring that was so pleasant in him. His imposing tall figure, his blue-eyed manly face suggested something heroic; in reality he remained throughout his life a sentimental dreamer, and even his rough fishermen of the German Ocean and Baltic Sea impress us by their kind-heartedness and good nature rather than by the coarse attributes that give local colour to his poems. Indeed he remained a "Bohemien" throughout his life, but, taken altogether, a type of poet that is unfortunately dying out in the century of electricity and World politics.

ANOTHER TWO MILLION CITY.

The growth of the Capital of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has not been as steady during the 19th century as that of other prosperous towns. In the last generation a change for the better was, however, observable from our Statistical Records. With the New Year the oldest Imperial City of Europe is entering the list of the two million giants. For by the end of December the number of inhabitants was stated to be 1,999,912 souls. As the average increase per day is 116, the first of January, 1908, will show already a population of more than two millions. There are now altogether six cities with more than two million inhabitants, viz. London, New York, Paris, Chicago, Berlin and Vienna. Which will be the seventh, we wonder.

THE LISBON MURDERS.

FINAL CEREMONIES.

The Scene at the Funerals.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.

Advices from Lisbon state that the bodies of the late King and Crown Prince were placed in coffins last night, after the two Queens had taken a heart-rending last farewell.

The remains were transported at midnight to the Palace Chapel which had been converted into a "Chapelle Ardente."

The King's coffin, which was of immense weight, was borne by twenty-four grooms.

The bodies will be conveyed to-morrow to the great Church of San Vincent for the funeral obsequies, and after that the lying-in-state will take place.

The coffins have glass lids, but the face of the Crown Prince is so disfigured by wounds that it has been covered with the Portuguese flag

All political prisoners have been released, and the suppressed Municipal Councils have been restored.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Continuous masses of people yesterday passed through the Chapel in the Palace, in the presence of the remains of the late King and Crown Prince, which were viewed by the Court and Diplomatists.

It is expected that King Manuel and Queen Amelia will be absent from the funeral to-day.

Stringent precautions have been taken to prevent outrage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Royal funeral took place at Lisbon to-day. The cortege arrived at the Church in perfect order and great solemnity. The coaches were canopied in black velvet embroidered in gold.

No members of the Royal family attended.

It was significant that Black Horse Square, the scene of the assassination, was empty save for the troops. This was partly due to the order of the Police and partly to superstition.

King Edward and the Queen with the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the requiem mass at the Catholic Church of St. James.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended the Memorial Service for the late King and Crown Prince of Portugal in St. Paul's Cathedral this morning. The Cathedral was crowded.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following from the Consul-General for Portugal:—

"I am ordered by the King to tender Your Excellency, His Majesty's high sense of appreciation and gratitude for Your Excellency's warm sympathy in His Majesty's and Her Majesty the Queen's deep affliction."

The presence of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with the Heir-Apparent and his Princess at a Requiem Mass in England is an event of historical importance, for no living man has seen the like. There is in fact no precedent for such an occurrence for over two hundred years. Considering the sad circumstances which have occasioned this unique event, it is to be hoped that the Anti-Popery cranks who abound in Britain will restrain their ire; and await a less painful occasion to give it vent. The Scottish Reformation Society, at any rate, may be trusted to utter its wail at the King's "countenancing of practices, which he has sworn he believes to be superstitious and idolatrous." The King has, of course, been frequently represented at Requiem Masses for dead foreign Notables; and His Majesty is by no means personally unacquainted with the picturesque ritual at the celebration of the Mass. The last time His Majesty was present at Mass was at the Catholic Church at Marienbad on the occasion of the Mass in honour of the birthday of the Austrian Emperor in 1906. But history has no record of the presence at mass in Britain of a King and Queen of England since the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty.

To those who attach some significance of ill-omen to certain days or dates it may be interesting to note that the last day of the week, which has always been the "unlucky day" for the Hanoverians in England, has proved equally ill-omened for the Portuguese royalties, who of course derive from the Saxe-Coburgs, as do King Edward and his descendants. Our King William III. died Saturday, March 18, 1702. Queen Anne died Saturday, March 18, 1714. George I died Saturday June 10, 1727. George II died Saturday October 25, 1730. George III died Saturday, January 29, 1820. George IV died Saturday, June 26, 1830. The Duchess of Kent (Queen Victoria's mother, and a Princess of Saxe-Coburg, by the bye) died Saturday March 16, 1861. The Prince Consort (Albert of Saxe-Coburg, father of King Edward) died Saturday, December 14, 1861; and the King's sister, Princess Alice, died Saturday, December 14, 1878.

The Portuguese tragedy will have bitter memories for the ex-Empress Eugenie, who is now in Ceylon, for King Carlos and his Heir Apparent were struck down whilst driving in their Capital just fifty years almost to a day since the French Empress and her husband Napoleon III. were almost blown to pieces by Orsini's bomb, while they were driving to a state performance at the old Opera House in *their* Capital. The crime of regicide is increasing by leaps and bounds. In the first half of the nineteenth century only one head of a State was murdered; in the second half no less than eleven perished by assassination. And at least four have already met that fate in the few years of the Twentieth Century.—ARLEY.

GOAN MEETING IN BOMBAY.

In the hall of the Goan Union School, in Burrows Lane, Bombay, a meeting of the Goans was held, yesterday morning, under the presidency of Dr. A. G. Viegas, to express its sense of indignation at the assassinations, on the 1st instant, in Lisbon, of H. M. D. Carlos I and the Crown Prince H. R. H. Louis Phillipe, the heir-apparent; also, to express its deep and heartfelt grief and condolence with the Royal Family of Portugal in this mournful catastrophe. All present wore mourning dress: the proceedings were conducted in a solemn manner, and the resolutions passed amid respectful silence.

Telegrams from the Goans of Amraoti, Secundrabad, Meerut, Bhusawal, and other places in India, conveying sympathetic messages to the meeting, were read.

The President spoke of the horror with which the news of this double royal assassination were received in India by the Goans, whether living under the Portuguese or the British flag. The good qualities of the two defunct Royal Personages were recalled by him, and he stated it to be a particularly abhorrent crime of regicide, at the time both father and son were engaged in a scheme which was likely to confer lasting benefits on the peoples of their Realm, and to raise them from the decadence into which they had fallen.

Mr. L. Mascarenhas, Editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano" newspaper in Bombay, moved the first resolution, which was to express the profound sorrow of the meeting at the unhappy and untimely deaths of the Royal Personages; to express its intense indignation at the black and monstrous crime, by which they had fallen victims; and to convey most respectfully to the members of the Royal Family of Portugal its deep and heart-felt sympathy in their great loss.

The speaker said, that the affection the Goans bore to the Portuguese Royalty was unquestioned and proverbial, despite the fact of their residing under the protection of any flag whatever. So strong did this affection rest in their hearts, that when H. R. H. Dom Alphonso, brother of the late King, went out afield in command of the Expeditionary Force against the Rana insurgents of Goa, these Mahratta military bands at once laid down their arms, out of the deep veneration they bore to the Portuguese Royalty, which stood sacred in their opinion. Similarly, were a necessity to arise, unfortunately, to send a Goan Force to Portugal in defence of the Monarchy, he was sure the greatest enthusiasm would prevail among all concerned, and all would readily lay down their lives for the Royal Cause.

Rev. Fr. Coutinho, Vicar of the Goan National Church of Dabul, Bombay, seconded the resolution, which was supported by other speakers. It was passed in silence.

Dr. M. A. de Heredia moved, and Mr. A. Colaco seconded, that the Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, Visconde de Wrem, be requested to forward these Resolutions to the Royal House of Portugal. This was agreed to.

Dr. B. Pais moved a resolution to convey a message of condolence to H. E. the Governor-General of Goa, as the principal representative of the Portuguese Crown in India, expressing the general sense of grief experienced at the sad deaths of the two august Personages, in the name of the Goans of British India. This was also agreed to.

One of the speakers in the meeting was Mr. B. D. Padamji, a prominent Parsi citizen in the Portuguese territory of Daman in India. He spoke of the suavity, urbanity, and amiability of the late Monarch, to whom he had the honour to be presented about two years ago, when he had gone on a visit to Europe.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

GRANTS TO EAST AFRICA.

Discontinuance Refused.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.*

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman declined to entertain a suggestion made by Mr. Wedgwood that no further grant-in-aid should be made to East Africa.

Mr. Runciman added that, when the Colony became self-supporting, they could consider the question.

GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

Difficulty in Obtaining Supplies.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.°

Baron von Stengel, the German Minister of Finance, has resigned, owing to difficulties in obtaining revenue to meet the increased expenditure on the Army and Navy.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

Peremptory Order to the Porte.

POWERS UNITED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.*

After a prolonged meeting at Constantinople, the Ambassadors addressed a Note to the Porte, rejecting the Porte's conditions for the renewal of the mandates of the Foreign Reform Agents in Macedonia, and insisting on compliance with their demands.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Explanation of the Sujbulak Incident.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.°

The Turkish Commander, on the Turko-Persian frontier, telegraphs that the occupation of Sujbulak was due to the Sunnite inhabitants complaining of atrocities committed by Perso-Kurdish revolutionaries.

Fazil Pasha has been ordered to withdraw immediately to the Turkish side of the frontier.

ASIATICS IN AMERICA.

Seattle Convention.

ABSOLUTE EXCLUSION DEMANDED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.*

The Anti-Asiatic Convention, held at Seattle, has ended, after adopting a Memorial to Congress demanding the absolute exclusion of Orientals.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Huge Decreases.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 7-20 P.M.°

The Trade Returns for January show decreases of £4,166,488 in Imports and £662,840 in Exports, respectively.

GREAT FIRE AT CHRISTCHURCH.

Half-a-Million Damage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7.*

The most disastrous fire, in the history of New Zealand, occurred in the heart of Christ Church yesterday, when a large block of business premises was destroyed.

The loss amounts to half-a million sterling.

THE TEST MATCH.

Australia's Small Score.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 12-55 P.M.*

In the Test Match at Melbourne, Australia were all out in their first innings for 214.

England have made 9 without losing a wicket.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8, 12-40 P.M.

In the Test match at Melbourne, England made 105 in the first innings of which Hobbs scored 57.

In the second innings Australia has made 49 for three wickets.

The wicket was wet.

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*(Delayed in transmission.)

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

England has beaten Ireland in the Rugby match by 13 to 3.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Useless Appeals to Germany.

FRENCH PRESS AGITATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The French papers have been considerably exercised by reports that Abdul Aziz and Mulai Hafid have appealed to Germany against the French.

An apparently German communication explains that both the Sultans solicited German intervention, Abdul Aziz against the French advance in Morocco as being contrary to the Algeciras Convention and Mulai Hafid against interference in the Throne dispute.

Germany replied that she was unable to intervene alone but that it was open to the Moorish Government, if it thought there was cause to complain, to appeal to the signatories of the Algeciras Convention.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 7-10 P.M.

Advices from Morocco state that the Moors with three guns attacked the French, who were bivouacking near Settat.

Three French were killed and fourteen wounded.

The Moors who showed less dash than usual were routed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Kaid Sir H. Maclean will proceed to Rabat to assist Sultan Abdul Aziz, if necessary.

ACCIDENT ON A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A boiler pipe burst on board the French Cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc" at Rabat.

One man was killed two mortally injured and ten seriously injured.

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

Reply to the German Menace.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The "Observer" on the 2nd instant published an article, in which it was asserted that the era of naval economy was ended and that the Government had determined on a far-reaching reply to the German menace. Accordingly, four or five battleships of the "Dreadnought" type would be laid down in 1909.

Sir John Fisher writes to the "Observer" to-day, on behalf of Lord Tweedmouth asking for the name of the writer of the article owing to the inference that he had improperly obtained the fullest information regarding the private discussions and decisions of the Admiralty,

The Editor of the "Observer" replies that his articles were based on data accessible to all students.

RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.

Ambassador Recalled from Vienna.

RESENTMENT OF THE RAILWAY COUP.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Tzar has ordered the Russian Ambassador at Vienna to come to St. Petersburg at once. This is much commented upon in view of the Russian annoyance at Baron Aerenthal's speech before the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation that he hoped shortly to effect a junction of the Austrian, Turkish and Greek Railways at Larissa.

STORMS ON THE CONTINENT.

Passenger Train Snowed up.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Severe storms are being experienced in Vienna, Galicia and Bohemia.

The railways and telegraphs are interrupted.

A passenger train is snowed up in Galicia.

LIBERALS AGAINST RADICALS.

Opposition to Naval Retrenchment.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

A group of Moderate Liberals has been formed to urge the Government to resist the advocates of economy in Naval expenditure.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Big Loan to be Raised.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The North German Lloyd has decided to raise a loan of £1,250,000.

WORCESTER BYE-ELECTION.

Another Tariff Reform Victory.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Bye-election in Worcester City to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Williamson, (U) on petition, in 1906, has resulted as follows—

Mr. Goulding (Tariff Reformer)..... 4361
Mr. Elverston (L) 3069

THE Viceroy will probably leave Calcutta on the 20th instant on a week's trip to Mandla in the Central Provinces, halting on the way at the East Indian Railway Volunteer Camp-of-Exercise.

MR. EETERBACH, of the firm of Messrs. Eckstein and Co., Johannesburg, has thrown out a challenge to the world's manufacturers to produce a perfect mining drill by the 1st January, 1909, and to send out six to nine drills to work under ordinary mining conditions for four or five months under the supervision of a committee of experts. He guarantees fair treatment to manufacturers and a price of a £1,000 for the best implement. The best operators would not receive less than £ 250.

ZAKKA KHELS.

Punitive Expedition Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Rumours are being actively circulated here regarding alleged impending operations against the Zakka Khels, the local press having expanded the story originating from Rawalpindi and recently published in the up-country papers on this subject. But no authoritative information of any sort whatever is available.

Referring to rumours of an impending Zakka Khel expedition, the "Statesman" gives currency to a statement to the effect that sanction for a punitive expedition was applied for some months ago but was refused on the ground that it was undesirable but that on the matter being represented in a most urgent manner the Secretary of State for India gave way and his sanction to the operations was received in India ten days ago.

PESHAWAR RAIDS.

Discovery of a Wounded Pathan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 8.

The Peshawar Correspondent wires on 7th February:—

On the morning of Tuesday last when a party of the 5th Fusiliers were going to their rifle range, they came across a Pathan lying near the canal and on examination was found to be severely wounded. A charge of buckshot had evidently been fired at close quarters and had entered his side and arm. He was taken to the Egerton Hospital and when questioned stated that he was an Arakzai.

It is believed that he was one of the gang of raiders who made an unsuccessful attempt on Bazar Khoni village the previous night.

On Wednesday night raiders attacked Mutanni and Adizai, two villages lying about fourteen miles south of Peshawar, but the villagers, who were well armed, turned out in such strength that the raiding party made off without doing any damage.

KONDRUSKI ARRESTED.

Lodged in Madras Penitentiary Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

Kondruski alias Arkanski, the Russian who is charged with Railway thefts and who escaped from Bombay on the 30th of December, has been arrested by the merest chance in Madras and is now in custody.

Sub-Inspector Jackson yesterday morning happened to meet King, a student in the Madras Medical College, and in course of conversation King mentioned that there was a foreigner in hospital when Sub-Inspector Jackson asked King to describe the man which he did. Finding the description tally, Sub-Inspector Jackson showed King a photograph, which was identified as of the man spoken of.

Subsequently Kondruski was produced before the Commissioner of Police and a remand obtained till the 12th instant.

The Bombay Police have been advised to send a man down to identify the man.

Kondruski has been meanwhile lodged in the Penitentiary Hospital.

ANOTHER RAILWAY THEFT.

Major Martin Robbed en Route to Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 9.

Major E. E. Martin, who is staying at the Club of Western India, had a cruel experience on Friday while returning from Bombay to Poona by the night train. He went to bed on the journey, and on awaking at Lanowli discovered he was robbed of every scrap he possessed. He had placed his gold watch and some money under his pillow and that was stolen; his hat, boots, coat, in fact, every thing was carried away. He had only one fellow passenger in the first class compartment, a native, who got out before the theft was realized. Major Martin went to Bombay the next day specially to report the matter to the Railway Police.

MR. SHARF-UD-DIN'S APPOINTMENT.

Confirmed as Judge, Calcutta High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBUARY 10.

A Press Communique issued here states:—

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Syud Sharf-ud-din to be a Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Sale who has retired, with effect from the 8th October, 1907.

PLAGUE AND FEAS.

A New Theory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Drs. Hossack and Pearse's Calcutta Plague Report for last year, published here to-day, shows that in the case mortality has risen to no less than 98·1 per cent. and that the destruction of 1,22,000 rats has not materially affected the rat population of the city, the authors point out the comparative scarcity of rat fleas in Calcutta and detail interesting experiments to show the unwillingness of those fleas, which are found, to feed on the human subject even when starving.

They point out that of thirty men who collect rats for the reward, storing them in their houses, only one contracted plague and he lived in a plague centre—while none of the seven men engaged in handling and counting rats at the depots suffered in any way.

They conclude that an acute epidemic of plague is possible even in the absence of fleas.

DEATH OF AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 9.

The death occurred at Haiderabad (Sind) yesterday of Mr. P. P. Chandanani, Executive Engineer, Northern Haiderabad Canals District.

The deceased was attacked with paralysis last week while on tour and had been carried to Haiderabad for medical treatment.

He had retired from the service of Government with effect from the 15th ultimo, but was re-employed from the same date, with the sanction of the Government of India, as a temporary engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,100 a month for one year, his pension being held in abeyance during the period of re-employment.

THE Rio de Janerio correspondent of the "Financial Times" telegraphed on the 13th January, that in view of the favour accorded to Brazilian coffee by the United States, and to commemorate the visit of the American battleships, President Penna ordered to become operative the decree of the 13th June, 1906, reducing the import duties on American foodstuffs and other products.

MAJOR HOBSON'S COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

In the Court-Martial in Hobson case this morning, the accused made an unsworn statement alleging no intention on his part to commit fraud in not placing money to the credit of the Battery with the Sowcar, and said as regards the charge itself he was unable to, and it was not desirable he should go in detail into the various legal points, but he was justified in pointing out to the Court one very important pointing in his favour. Temporary embezzlement, however, short, was fraud, but it was not fraud if the perpetrator was unaware of this fact. He was justified in stating that this was told him by high authority who sympathised with him in the trial, and the great disadvantage under which he was place.

The Prosecutor had no remarks to addresss to the Court by way of reply and the Judge Advocate-General pointed out to the Court that the next step in the proceedings was the summing up.

Accused had asked that the summing up should be dispensed with, but he desired to say that a more or less technical point involved in the charge and that he did not feel himself justified in suggesting to the Court that the summing up should be dispensed with. If the Court should decide that the summing up was not required and that they might dispense with it, he was sorry to say it would be acting contrary to his advice.

There was a technical point which the accused had very properly brought to the notice of the Court regarding the question of fraudulent intent. the Judge Advocate-General thought that the remark made by the accused regarding ignorance of the law could not safely be passed over by him without comment.

The President took the opinion of the Court as to whether they wished the Judge Advocate-General to discuss the point as to intention and whether they desired him to sum up at all.

The Court was unanimous that there should be a summing up.

The Judge Advocate-General then said:—In deciding this case, the Court has to find replies to the following questions raised by the charge:—

(1.) Was the accused on the date in question in command of the 83rd Battery, R.F.A?

(2.) If so, was he there officially and by virtue of his office charged with the sum of Rs. 5,000?

(3.) If so, did he then and there misapply that sum to his own use and fraudulently?

He proceeded to sum up the case at some length.

The Court was then closed to consider its finding, after which the accused was sent back to his quarters in custody.

The finding of the Court will, be promulgated in due course.

After lunch yesterday, Major Hobson who is conducting his own defence made a rambling statement. After some discussion as to the relevancy of the statement the Court was closed to the public. On being reopened the President informed Major Hobson that it was the desire of the Court that he should confine himself in his sworn statement to the charge against him, and to the question of any punishment that might be inflicted on him; if he wished, Major Hobson could inclnde what he liked in his Written Statement.

Major Hobson said—I was remanded to a General Court-Martial by letter dated 17th December, 1907, from Secunderabad. I was asked if I wanted Counsel.

A Court of Enquiry sat on the 2nd January under the following instructions to the President of the Court:—Evidence should be taken to establish points, with which Major Hobson is charged, in the charges annexed hereto. Of these charges, the present was one—the original or certified copy of Cheque No. 041281 for Rs. 5,000 on Sydapet Treasury should be attached to the proceedings. The whole of the proceedings of this Court of Enquiry, so far as it relates to this charge, is now laid before the Court.

The Judge Advocate pointed out that the evidence as to the Cheque recorded at the Court of Enquiry was absolutely essential in this Court, as the whole charge was based on the Cheque. It was not merely sufficient to record the proceedings in the Court of Enquiry but witnesses were called and examined.

Major Hobson then said he did not want to say any more on oath, but on being assured by the Court in replying to a question put, he was entitled to defend himself.

On oath, Major Hobson continued and said—Gentlemen, the prosecution had proved what I confessed to Colonel Addington. When Colonel Addington told me he had received reports from Raj Mull about me I had no idea whatever that the reports referred to this Cheque before the Court. My confession was absolutely voluntary. I told Colonel Addington everything I had done. The prosecution had presumed that because I did a grossly irregular thing I intended to defraud. In the definition of the offence with which I am charged, it is clearly stated that there must be an intent to defraud.

The Judge Advocate here pointed out that an accused person was given an opportunity of giving evidence on oath not for the purpose of pointing out the Law, but of speaking on the facts bearing on the charge against him.

The accused then stated that he had nothing further to say.

Cross-examined, he stated—I cashed the cheque on the 7th of September. I did not pay the money to the Battery Sowcar the some day. I paid it to him about the 23rd of September. Between the 7th and 22nd, I gambled with the money as I told the Colonel.

The accused said he had no witnesses as to character to call, but wishing to make further unsworn statement, further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

NOWSHERA DIVISIONAL MANŒUVRES.

Participating Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

General Mullaly, Officiating Chief of the Staff, left Calcutta on Tuesday in connection with the Divisional Manœuvres notified to be held in the neighbourhood of Nowshera in which the following troops participate:—1st Brigade, 1st Warwickshire Regt; 53rd Sikhs; 59th Scinde Rifles with a proportion of British and Native Field Hospitals; 2nd Brigade, 1st Seaforth Highlanders; 28th Punjabis, 54th Sikhs, 45th Sikhs with a proportion of British and Native Field Hospitals; 3rd Brigade from Rawalpindi Division; Divisional Troops; 19th Lancers; two Squadrons of the 37th Lancers; 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (four guns); No. 6 Company; 1st Sappers and Miners and No. 105 Native Field Hospital.

FAREWELL INSPECTION PARADE IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 8.

Major-General Henry, C.B., Commanding the Meerut 7th Division recently held a farewell Inspection Parade of the Delhi Garrison in field service order consisting of the Tiwana Lancers, the 25th Sikhs and a detachment of the Queen's Regiment.

The Indian troops well armed and exercised showed excellent efficiency from a service point of view and the detachment of the Queen's the usual high standard in marching and discipline.

PROPOSED TODD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 8.

Arrangements are officially progressing towards raising a Memorial, possibly a "chatri" and an inscribed marble cube over the grave of Mr. Charles Todd who was in charge of the Delhi Telegraph Office when he was killed by the mutineers on the 11th of May, 1857, while attempting to restore communication with Meerut.

The site of the grave is across the River Jumna, east some 150 yards down the Grand Trunk Road and is at present denoted by a plinth, of the original cable house adjacent, which bears an inscription.

A WINTER REVERIE.

ONE of the many attractions of the winter season, is the beauty of the leafless trees, for the branches are no longer hidden by foliage and all the interlacings and crossings, of exquisite network are visible. Only a short time ago, the last red or yellow leaf was whirled away, and how the graceful outlines, of the bare branches stand out clear as if worked on the pale blue sky above! At times the branches are covered with frost, looking so pure and white, that one might think it was a new kind of shaggy moss. The green on ivy alone gives a little life to their barenness, especially when we see it clambering up a skeleton tree, whose branches are quite bald. Amidst all this barenness the graceful fir trees step boldly out, and we are amazed at the quiet beauty we have so long overlooked, as we gaze upon these tall and stately daughters of winter, who have been hidden by their fairer sisters of summer and autumn. Then bright holly trees, with their splendid red berries and shining prickly leaves, throw quite a cheerful warmth around the places where they grow. This is the time to get a good view of the mosses that grow on and around the trees, for at this season they stand out in all their beautiful colourings of silver grey, brown, gaudy orange, while the yellow moss, is almost as dazzling as the sunshine, and the green the most beautiful, that gladdens the earth. Winter is not without its flowers. Its own special garden bloom is perhaps the Christmas rose which expands its fair white petals when the year is closing. The swollen streams rise and hurry along, as if they were eager to bury themselves in the great rivers, for they have no pretty flowers to mirror, to tempt them to linger, no green bending sprays to toss to and fro, and play with on their way, and they seem to make a deep complaining, as they rush along between the high and sombre banks If a living flower still remains, its dead companion bends its head, and seems to call on mother earth to be let in. The clouds have a ragged and torn look and appear to wander homeless about the sky, for there is no golden fire for them to gather about, and seen themselves in its warmth, they seem to move about in doubt and fear, as if trying to find the blue sky they have lost so long. In the country at this time of the year, what more glorious sight can you see than the whole landscape covered with snow, which is really white! The valleys with their lime clad sides look like stately terraces formed of purest marble, and the hills are scarcely distinguishable from the fleecy clouds that crown their summits. What a different aspect the landscape presents, when viewed from some neighbouring eminence! But for a few landmarks we should hardly know it was the same scene that we looked upon last summer. Where the lines that stretched like green hedges across the country, we see but whitened barriers, for the only dark object, that now catches the eye, is the lake and mossy tree trunks. While, watching the snow fall one can almost fancy, that the flakes are white blossoms shaken from a land of flowers, that lies somewhere above the sky, those that touch the lake are gone in an instant, while some as they fall slantways unite together, before they touch the earth, others form fantastic shapes and are exceedingly beautiful. Not less so is the frost work which may be seen on the window panes. What a mingling of fern leaves and foliage of every shape does this silent worker place before the inward or outward eye! No matter in what form it appears, but anything that causes us to turn to nature with an affectionate feeling elevates mind and body, inspires love, and makes us better, for we can hardly do so without catching some glimpses of the Great Creator, which carries the mind far beyond the objects that surround us, to the thoughts of those higher destinies which the soul is heir to. But how the shortest day is passed and soon some little flower will be seen and the daisies will knock under the earth to be let out and grim old winter will hurry away, nor cast one longing lingering look behind for fear he should be overtaken by spring.

VITA.

DELHI GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Broken into by Burglars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 8.

The Delhi General Post Office was visited during the early hours of Tuesday morning by a gang of marauders who burglarously entered the building at the north-east corner and thence proceeded into the Treasury by forcing the locks of the outer door and inner iron gate. A postal servant's house at the rear of the building was meanwhile secured to prevent his egress in case of alarm. The 'Chowkidar" on guard over the outer iron gate of the Treasury on the south side does not appear to have been disturbed.

The Treasury contained three iron safes doubly locked and embedded in the stone floor in which were Rs. 24,000.

A huge portable iron chest doubly locked containing insured parcels the gang attempted to remove bodily by ropes cut from a tent in the Telegraph compound adjoining, but apparently desisted owing to its extreme weight necessitating probably some fifteen men's labour.

A large wooden chest in the Treasury, however, of which owing to bulk of contents the lid could not be closed, was rifled of two mail bags containing some 23 parcels, V. P. P. and ordinary, valued at Rs. 400. The remaining third bag was left behind

The Registered Letter safe Deposit was found intact and the Stamp Vendors' black Japanned box left loose locked containing Rs. 200 in stamps, etc. apparently escaped notice.

So far the police have obtained no clue to the identity or number of the gang, there being no witness, nor have they recovered any of the property looted, for which the adjacent river and jungles are being searched, the theury being that the marauders were wandering Gujars from the Muttra side or across the river who entered the city walls at the Kela Ghat or Nigamabodo octroi wickets.

It is, however, possibly significant that the visitors knew the easiest way of access into the Post Office and Treasury and may have had an accomplice.

U. P. SEASONAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 8.

The recent rain appears to have been fairly widespread in the United Provinces, all the districts, except Muttra, coming in for falls of varying degrees.

The rain, moreover, is said to have been beneficial, crop prospects being generally improved and showers being especially opportune for the planting of sugarcane.

Fodder is still reported to be scarce though new grass is appearing in places, while the prices which have fallen slightly in 20 districts remain elsewhere above scarcity rates and have actually risen in Jaunpur.

Condition of agricultural stock, in the latest official reports, is described as fair.

So far as relief operations are concerned there has, unhappily, been no contraction to record. Famine has been declared in the Bara Banki and Sultanpur districts from the 3rd February and gratuitous relief sanctioned in Farrukhbad and in Hisly and the submantane tracts of Dehra Dun.

The demand for labour has slackened and the numbers on relief show steady increase.

The general condition of the people is good and of those on works fair.

There is some increase in crime, but no noticeable wandering. Basti reports increased emigration to the colonies.

Private works have been started in several districts in the Balrampur estates; 7,334 are on works and 3,309 gratuitously relieved.

Works are in operation in eight districts and being started elsewhere.

SALE OF MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

The Official Assignee to-day sold by auction the Mysore Sugar Co., which was bought by Haji Ismail Sait on behalf of Arbuthnots Industrials for Rs. 1,30,000.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Mrs. Marshall Tracey was invariably gracious. She could, as she expressed it, "happily afford to take notice of anyone, however impossible." The happiness consisted, perhaps, less in the indiscriminate nature of the objects of Mrs. Tracey's notice than in the assurance of her position. It is however so gratifying to extend the right hand of fellowship to one's equals in distress as to those who, from a social point of view, simply don't exist. Therefore Mrs. Marshall Tracey practised general philanthropy, and verily she received her reward. But let no one suppose that Mrs. Marshall Tracey's whole time was absorbed in a gracious patronage of her inferiors. This merely served as a tender human setting to her social pre-eminence. "People in our position, my dear," she would impress upon her husband, "must remember that they owe a duty to their neighbours. In a provincial town one must really endeavour to keep up the standard of general culture and intelligence, and that duty, I suppose," with a complacent sigh, "falls chiefly to my lot." Indeed, none could be better fitted by position and mental endowment to respond to this stern command of duty. Was not her husband, apart from his professional labours, a man of letters? Was he not responsible for several neat little editions of the Classic for school use, with up-to-date Illustrations shewing the manner in which small Roman boys were caned, and the exact angle at which victorious Greek athletes wore their laurel or parsley crowns? Moreover, did not the fifth-page proclaim him to an admiring, if limited, circle, as 'Honourman in the University of Cambridge?" The full significance of this recommendation he who runs may read, but it so happened that the worthy gentleman's associates were for the most part content to walk. Therefore the position of Mrs. Marshall Tracey was beyond cavil. Yet she was not of those who illumine their surroundings with a borrowed light. Superior mental endowments qualified her to generate her own kindling rays. If an opinion were sought on matters artistic, Mrs. Tracey was never known to fail. Did she not take in "The Hundred Best Pictures," and grace with her critical presence all the nearest Spring and Autumn exhibitions? Was she not personally acquainted with members of an arts and crafts guild; did she not possess high-art enamel pendants, and beaten copper bowls, and little booklets in embossed leather covers of the Bibliophile series? In questions of music, too, her judgment was not asked in vain. She could discourse glibly of the leading performers of the day,—concerts were her most cherished indulgence;—she sang amongst the first contraltoes at the local choral society, and would lament that the popular taste was all for musical comedy. But when talk of literary topics threatened then indeed "All lips were hushed, all eyes attentive fixed."

It was at such a critic moment that I first saw Mrs. Tracey in the flesh. I had recently returned from the East, and was staying in the neighbourhood of Westergate for reasons which hardly affect the story. The incident of the work was a paper that Mrs. Tracey was announced to read before the Literary society. I needed relaxation and amusement; so I went. I succeeded in following her through the mazes of Plato and Lucretius without once losing the trail. The fair lecturer had examined the influence of the Greek philosopher on modern life;—it was doubtless a coincidence that the subject had been treated recently with more lucidity, if less verbosity, by a distinguished Hungarian professor for the edification of fashionable London;—and referred in an obscure and intimate manner to certain of the sayings of Marcus Aurelius. The same, I recollected, had become objects of common cult since my schooldays, and none but the drawing-rooms of the most unlettered lacked charming little editions of grim extracts, on which the bee-like palate of the modern Englishwoman could refresh itself in moments of leisure. We were well on our way to Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, when my attention was arrested by a discovery. Only a few seats away I caught sight of a man whom I had not seen since my college days, and whose tongue as a cynic and raconteur had made him popular in the most exacting and critical set of our time. He had since attained some considerable fame in the scientific world. His presence there, I learnt afterwards, was as accidental as my own, and he was equally unknown to the assembled gathering. In the meantime I secured a nearer seat and contented myself with a brief greeting. The paper progressed apace. I feel sure that the remainder was not less learned than what preceded, but my capacity for being instructed was coming to an end. Afterwards a discussion was invited, and all the leading intellects of Westergate had opportunity to shew the extent, as well as the limits, of their acquaintance with the ancient philosophers. We were in the middle of an argument on Lucretius and the theory of perpetual motion, when my friend arose. He apologized for addressing the audience on a subject on which he, as a mere scientist, could not be expected to be eloquent. But he would like, he said, to relate a curious experience, which he trusted, and indeed believed, some of those present might be able to explain. "Not long ago, he began "I was residing in lodgings in which space was limited, and I was compelled to house my bicycle in my bed-room. For convenience sake I used to suspend it from the ceiling. One night I was awakened by a steady 'click, click, click' like the ticking of a clock, which I was entirely unable to explain I fell asleep with the sound of it in my ears, and wakened up to find that it still continued. At last I discovered the cause. On looking at my bicycle, I discovered that the front wheel was rapidly revolving owing to the exertions of a small mouse, perched on the front part of the tyre, which was endeavouring to reach the summit, but only succeeded in just keeping its position. Each revolution of the wheel was registered with a 'click' by the cyclometer. As I lifted the bicycle down, the mouse fell to the ground, where it lay in a somewhat exhausted condition. I gave it a little milk, and it revived sufficiently to crawl out of sight. I looked at the cyclometer, and discovered that it had registered 7½ miles since the previous night! How, except by admitting the doctrine of perpetual motion can one account for such a small animal accomplishing such a tremendous feat? On the other hand, admitting that a body travelling at an even rate along a smooth surface, without interruption or hindrance, can proceed for an indefinite period, how is it possible to account for the mouse being in such a state of exhaustion?" The discussion that followed was full of zeal, but did not increase the sum-total of knowledge on the subject of perpetual motion.

Some days afterwards I was taking tea from the hospitable hands of Mrs. Tracey. Since the night of the paper she had discovered me and my lonely condition. My friend had disappeared in the obscurity in which he came. The presence of a sympathetic listener was just what Mrs. Tracey happened to be needing. I made some reference to the last meeting of the Literary Society, and was treated to an indigenous recital of the following sequel. Mrs. Tracey, acting in the spirit of true enquiry had sent an account of the mouse problem to the Editor of "Natural Phenomena," which elicited the following reply:—"Dear Madam, I notice with regret that you do not give the name of your informant to whom the curious incident happened which you relate. I am afraid that until further details can be supplied at first hand, I cannot give the account space in our columns. In any case I would suggest that the little animal whose powers seem so extraordinary would be more likely to afford amusement to spectators of

MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA.

"Wolframite" near Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—The numerous mineral finds that have been made in the last few years have revealed vast possibilities of wealth which no one interested in the commercial prospects of India can afford to neglect In no part of the country are these prospects brighter than in the Central Provinces. The development of the manganese industry has perhaps been the most striking feature of the past decade.

But important as the discovery of manganese is, another discovery may prove to be more important still. Mr. Kellerschorn, an American Mining Engineer, some time ago, obtained a concession of a part of the Village of Agargaon with a view to manganese. Agargaon is situated some twenty-five miles south-east of Nagpur. His employes, while digging in a band of Mica schist rock that traverses the village, discovered a number of lumps of heavy mineral which on being examined by the Geological Survey at Calcutta were found to consist of Wolframite. The Mica schist rock contains a considerable number of quartz stringers, and it is in these that the Wolframite is found. It is only the stringers of crushed quartz that contain it.

Cry talline quartz has hitherto proved lacking in any valuable constituent. The Wolframite differs in appearance and constitution from the best known specimens, but it yields, on analysis, no less than 64.5 per cent. of Tangstic Acid which is equal to that contained in best ores of Colorado.

Wolframite is a most valuable find and mineralogists tell us that it is a Tangstate of iron and manganese which are found in variable proportions. This Tangstate has a number of uses a few of which may be specified. It is chiefly employed in the making of what is known as high Speed Steel, a material which is used largely for the cutting part of Machine Tools another important use being that of hardening the outside of Armour Plates, and it is also employed for "Osmium" Electric Lightening filaments. These few facts will show what a very commercial and valuable commodity Wolframite is likely to be. When the total output was a few hundred tons the prices stood at £40 per ton; now when more than thousand tons are produced annually the price has gone up to over £120 a ton The fact is that the assured supply causes increase of demand which has raised the price that consumers are willing to pay. Hitherto limitation of supply has checked the use of Tangsten In Agargaon the existence of Wolframite has been proved in numerous stringers at intervals extending over a length of 1,490 feet, and it has been found at opposite ends of Mica schist rock ten miles apart from each other. Should the mineral be as presistent at great depths as it is in America where it is being mined at a depth of four hundred feet, the deposit will be a very valuable one; indeed, the chances are that it will be found at great depths.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proposed Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 9.

At the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council, to be held on the 29th instant, a Bill will be introduced to amend the Burma Towns Act of 1907 By this measure the Burma Government propose to bring into effect, by legislation, provisions which will make it necessary for persons to ob ain a license for running a public billiard table, bagatelle board, ring-throwing establishment, or any place of public resort for any form of game or amusement which the Local Government may by notifications declare to be within the provisions of the section, except that, under the conditions of the license, the penalty for a breach of such license will be a fine extending to one hundred rupees for a first offence, and imprisonment upto one month or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both for subsequent offence.

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons:—

The attention of the Local Government has been drawn to the necessity that billiard and bagatelle saloons, ring-throwing establishments and similar places of public resort should be regulated by licenses. It has been represented that such establishments are doing much harm, especially when opened in close proximity to schools, that such places have no regular closing hours and often remain open until late at nights, thus forming convenient pla es of refuge for criminals, that they are in many cases frequented by bad and disorderly characters and in some cases their success depends on the amount of cheating at games carried on by confederates of the proprietors; that in some cases youths and juvenile folks are enticed into them and are fleeced; that they facilitate gambling in forms which evade the provisions of the Gambling Act and that liquor is usually obtainable at them and, if not actually sold there can be brought on the premises for consumption. As it is believed that there is some force in many of these objections to permitting the free and uncontrolled establishment of such places, it has been decided to render licenses necessary for such places in towns, and the present Bill is to insert a section to this effect in the Burma Towns Act, 1907.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Dewsbury Appointed Registrar

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 8.

At a Special Meeting of the Senate of the Madras University yesterday evening, the appointment of Mr. Dewsbury as Registrar of the University was confirmed. Mr. J. H. Stone acts as Registrar pending Mr. Dewsbury's arrival.

PABNA CONGRESS CONFERENCE.

Extremist Delegates from Calcutta

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

A large meeting at which Messrs Aravinda Ghose, Manoranjan Guha Lalit, Mohun Ghosal and other leading Extremists were present, was held in College Square, this afternoon, at which Delegates were elected for the Pabna Conference. Mr. Manoranjan Guha presided and gave an address in the course of which he said that if no boycott resolution was allowed at the Pabna Conference there would be a riot.

FREEMASONRY IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, FEBRUARY 9.

An Installation Meeting was held last night at Lodge Kathiawar when Prabhashunker Pattani, the Dewan of Bhavnagar, was installed as Worshipful Master, At the banquet, held in honour of the occasion, were present the Acting Agent to the Governor, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and Rajkote, Political and Military Officers and leading gentlemen of Kathiawar. The Yuvarajni and Princesses of Gondal with European ladies from Rajkote were also present. Sixty covers were laid The Banquet was a brilliant success.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The performance to-night at Harmston's Circus is under the patronage of Sir George and Lady Warrender who will be present, it being arranged as a naval night and in consequence there will be a special programme.

As old feature is to be revised in a modified form at the matinees in Wednesday and Saturday when two gold watches and a silver watch will be given to children who are admitted to matinees at half price.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Camp.

The Bombay Volunteer Corps went into Camp at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 1st February and broke up on Saturday the 8th instant. The programme, as prearranged by Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop the Commandant, comprised every detail of infantry training, but particularly what might be called the "advanced stage" i. e, field training under active service conditions.

Every day's programme was carefully worked out and studied by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, so that every possible advantage was taken of the limited time at their disposal. Morning parade took place daily at 7-15 a.m. and evening parade at 5-15 p.m., and at all parades there was a good muster.

On Sunday a well attended Church Parade took place in the Men's Mess Tent, at which the members of the Bombay Light Horse in the Standing Camp of that Corps at Santa Cruz were also present, and the service was conducted by the Revd. P. Eykyn, Chaplain of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel. On Tuesday the programme was varied by a Night March to a position near Powai Lake, where the Battalion bivouacked, and the return march to Camp on Wednesday morning represented the movement and protection of a Convoy, and was opposed by the Bombay Light Horse.

On Wednesday evening the Officers had their usual "guest night" which was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; many other guests were also present and an enjoyable evening was spen . On Thursday afternoon, before a numerous attendance of the Volunteers and their friends, the annual sports took place. Entries were many and the competitors made good time in the flat races. A good sporting item was produced by a foot steeplechase, in which the course was arranged by the Huntsman of the Bombay Hunt, Mr. W. Cole. There were several fences, an in-and-out jump and near the finish a fence and water jump, fence 3 feet high and water 12 feet a good obstacle after a 220 yards run. Another interesting and novel event was the V. C. race for cyclists in which the competitors had to ride a course, rescue a dummy, and bring it to the winning post on their bicycles. The Lloyd Lindsay also required the services of cyclists: each had to ride a course, bring back a chatty, place it on a post in front of his lady nominator, who then "shied" polo balls till the chat y was broken when the nominee was at liberty to rush off to the winning post. Rumour says that some of the lady competitors had been practising for some time for this event, much to the detriment of the household crockery. In spite of practice, however, one lady managed to miss her own chatty and break another.

Colonel Dunlop, at the conclusion, presented the prizes, including a special prize of a Silver Cup presented for the best all round man, by N. U. K. Leslie, and won by Volunteer E. A. Holman of D. Company. In the evening the Sergeants' Mess had their "guest night" and thes guest were numerous representing the R. G. A. and R. Scots from Colaba and many other ladies and gentlemen. The Dinner was followed by a concert, which was kept up till the small hours of the morning and, according to some of the guests, can only be described as a "ripping affair" from soup to good night.

On Friday evening a Boxing Tournament was the attraction and some good bouts were keenly contested. Among the Cadets, Cadet Paul (Byculla E. S. School) came out on top for having pluckily fought his way into the final, which he won from a much heavier opponent on a foul—a very popular win. The adult competitions afforded good sport and ended in a win in the final on a walk over for Volunteer Osborne, Vol Byrne having scratched. Vol. G. Hildreth who met Osborne in the semi-final put up a good fight and the issue was in the balance until the last few seconds but Osborne led most in the last round and fairly won on points.

At the conclusion of the sports a wrestling challenge startled the audience, for, it appeared, according to the announcement made by Lieut. Potts, who "was running the show," Anthony Ceaser, otherwise wishing to be known as 'the terrible Turk' was anxious to wrestle all comers in the "catch-as-catch-can" style for any purse which might be offered; after a short consideration an opponent was found in the person of Bugler Rasup. The opponents took their corners and it looked, from the fine development of the T. T., that he would make a meal of his opponent in short time, but the opposite was the case, for Rasup gave his man a first fall in 7 seconds and a second in 15secs much to the delight of his Company Officer and other supporters.

The Officers of this Corps who attended the camp in addition to the Commandant (Lieutenant Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop) and the Adjutant Captain A. L. Cartwright), were Major Cadell, Captains Sharp, Cresswell, and Faith, an l Lieutenants Potts, Moberly, Hotson, Haigh, Ward and Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Stephens and Lieutenant Taylor.

On Saturday afternoon the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade inspected the Battalion; he was accompanied by Captain Hocken, D. A. A. G.

The "Scheme" involving attack and defence was efficiently and energetically worked up to, the Cadet Companies acting as defender, of an outpost position, while the remainder of the adult foot Companies attacked in front, and the cyclists worried the defenders' flanks.

At the conclusion the General, in a brief speech, said he was glad to see such a good turn out, and to hear that the Camp had been such a general success, and hoped that all had not only enjoyed themselves but received much useful instruction in the advanced stage of Infantry Training.

He said he was quite satisfied with the work the Battalion had done that day for his inspection: it was obvious that all were keen on their work and had taken full advantage of the very limited time at their disposal for Military training in the true sense of the word.

At the same time he pointed out that there were some few points which needed attention and that these could only be remedied by careful study and hard work by the Officers and N. C. Os., so that the men would have confidence in them and give prompt obedience to orders.

The General went on to say that he realised the difficulties under which the regiment laboured owing to the want of a rifle range of their own, and it was great credit to all concerned that so much good work was done.

He alluded to the recent night ride to Poona by the Cyclist Company under Lieut. Ward, saying that it was a very creditable performance both to the cyclists and the regiment.

He once more assured the Colonel the Officers, N. C. Os., and men that he was quite satisfied with all he had seen, that he found the arms and equipment in good order and the Battalion in a very efficient state.

The General then left, and Colonel Dunlop addressed the Regiment. He assured the rank and file how grateful the Officers were for the way the men had "played the game" during camp. He said that those who had been with the Battalion for some years were confident that the Corps was never in a more efficient state.

He mentioned the Cyclist's Poona night ride as a successful experiment which brought credit to the Corps, and the very fine performance by the Cadets on Tuesday last when they led the Battalion on the Night March and did the 8 miles on a pitch dark night, at the head of the Battalion, in the very good time of 2 1-2 hours, without a casualty.

Such a spirit and such performances, he said, encouraged recruiting and kept up the good name of the Battalion, so that they were all proud of belonging to such a corps.

In conclusion he hoped they would all continue to work and keep efficient in the future so that the corps would always have the respect and good opinion of the public and inspecting officers

On Saturday evening the usual breaking up concert took place in the Men's Mess shamiana. The programme was arranged by Bugle-Major Jolley and afforded a very pleasant evening's entertainment. The catering arrangements for camp were carried out by Messrs. Brandon for the Officers and Mr. Morrell of Ajmere for the N.C.Os, and men.

ACCORDING to the "Novoe Vremya," the Russian Foreign Office will shortly publish the text of a political Convention with Japan. The Convention closes the important series of arrangements resulting from the Portsmouth Treaty. Assurances, given to the same organ at the Japanese Legation show that the Convention has produced great satisfaction in Japan.

MR. NEVINSON ON INDIA.

The following letter appears in the "Glasgow Herald":—

Sir, Will you kindly allow me, as one who has recently lived for several years in the Deccan and the locality of Poona, to offer some obs rv tions on Mr. Nevinson's contribution to the "Herald" of the 6th instant?

The account of the Government assessment policy and financial standing of the ryot is misleading. Mr. Nevinson implies that every thirty years the assessment is heavily raised. It is true, as he says, that it may legally be raised by 66 per cent. for a single village But in practice the enhancements are moderate. Sometimes on revision no enhancement at all is made. In some districts large reductions have been made. Revision is effected only after a most careful and prolonged inquiry. A general rise in the sale price of agricultural produce is the chief, usually the sole, basis for an enhancement. Such a rise in price is "unearned increment." Government in enhancing the assessment, takes a share of this increment leaving the ryot the remainder. Liberals in this country accept the principle of appropriating to the State a share of the unearned increment of land. It may be added that in years of crop failure land revenue collections are suspended until the next harvest, and such suspended demand is by recent order to be remitted wholly if after the lapse of three years the ryot has been unable to pay it.

"Experts," says Mr. Nevinson, "tell me that on a third of the holdings in the Bombay Presidency there is no net income at all. The ryot simply exists on his land without making a profit. . . . . tries to get outside work, or sells the family bangles . . . ". Who the "experts" are is not disclosed. Thus, according to Mr. Nevinson, one-third of the ryots in the Presidency are such simpletons as to go on cultivating land, their income from such cultivation being always equalled by their cultivation expenses. Why, then, do they cultivate at all when obviously by abandoning the land and its profitless cultivation they could at once better their position by devoting to other work the time and labour they now expend on cultivation? The fact that they do not do so is sufficient to show the entire absence of foundation for Mr. Nevinson's statement. As a matter of fact, the ryot is no fool, and would never cultivate if it did not pay him. The moderation of the assessment and the proof that cultivation pays are shown by the fact that the average holding can be readily sub-let at a rent equal to twice the assessment.

Mr. Nevinson draws a tragic picture of how the ryot is charged heavy interest by the money-lender. He fails to mention—no doubt because the "experts" he consulted did not inform him—the system of Government loans, whereby the ryots of any village readily obtain loans at the—for India—extremely low rate of 5 per cent for all the usual agricultural purposes, including land improvement. In consequence the ryot's dependence on the money-lender is now nothing like what it used to be, and cases of the land being sold up for debt are much less frequent.

Mr. Nevinson represents the conversion of waste and grazing land into forest as due to the desire of the Government to extract revenue from the ryots. As one intimately acquainted with the facts I can say that this is absolutely unfounded. The afforestation policy was the direct sequel of the appalling famine of 1877-78. It was considered that to the denudation of forest areas by indiscriminate grazing and wood-felling was partly due the frequent failures of the rainfall. A policy of preserving and extending the forest areas was then entered upon. The Bombay Forest Department is very far from being conducted as a large revenue earning concern. The self-denying policy of conserving the timber results in most districts in expenditure exceeding revenue. Naturally this forest policy restricts the former grazing freedom, and the ryots, who cannot be expected to appreciate the scientific reason for the forest policy of Government, grumble a bit. Of late years, however, the strict conservation policy has been greatly relaxed, and the grazing areas increased though, of course, every village can get given all it may desire. The grazing fees are, if my memory is accurate, one penny per annum for a sheep, two pence for a goat, four pence for a cow or bullock, in fact, very low charges, and even these are remitted in years of scarcity. The stalks of the grain crops commonly grown afford excellent fodder Scarcity of fodder, where it exists, is accentuated by the Hindu custom of leaving all weak cattle, no matter how old or useless, as religion forbids them being killed.

The Government is prevented from allowing a free possession of firearms in the villages by the only too real risk of these falling into the hands of bad characters. The general possession of guns would do little to diminish wild boars. The ryot is not a sportsman or very bold. If he has a gun and boars enter his crops he shrinks from the dangerous task of facing them, and contents himself with firing a blank charge in the air. In consequence the sacred boars only leave his crops to enter the fields of his neighbours In the cultivated areas of the Deccan wolves are few and panthers extremely rare.

Mr. Nevinson entirely misrepresents facts when he says he has seen villages where a ryot's income of forty rupees a year would "appear most incredible property," the inference being that the average income of ryots is much lower even than this. How contrary this is to the real truth will be apparent from the following. The wage of an unskilled Poona labourer is ninety-six rupees per annum. The demand for labour is always in excess of the supply. The cultivators in the tracts near Poona are better off than the labourers in Poona city If they were not many of them would abandon cultivation and work in Poona city. This never occurs.

It is, again, the newcomer's want of knowledge of the country which makes Mr. Nevinson waste pity over the hapless ryots having to use cow-dung for flooring and fuel. This substance in a hot climate forms a hard, dry, perfectly inoffensive flooring, and is used in the dwelling-houses of rich and poor alike, also in Government bungalows. It also makes excellent fuel. Mr. Nevinson's discovery that its use results in bad cooking is unique Strangely enough, no Anglo-Indian or Indian ever observed this before. About the same value attaches to Mr. Nevinson's description of the thin limbs of the ryot, the thinness, according to him being the result, "miserabile dictu," of the Government restrictions on grazing and fuel collection. The real fact is that centuries of existence in the Deccan, with its poor soil and precarious harvests, have made the Marathas a race of sparely-built, wiry men. Open-air toil, too, in the blazing summer heat does not allow superfluous flesh to accumulate. Nevertheless, the Deccan ryot has a stamina much superior to that of the fatter and more fleshy people of fertile Guzerat, as the last famine proved.

I do not in the least accuse Mr. Nevinson of making intentional misstatements. Many of us go to India with preconceived ideas obtained from reading books on India written mostly by doctrinaires, casual globe-trotters, and censors, not disinterested, of British administration. But in time experience and first-hand contact with the people and with affair dispel one's prejudices and convince any open-minded person that British administration, with all its imperfections, is a practical success not only in preserving peace and order, but also in promoting the economic well-being of the people. The difference between Western and Eastern life is so profound that a new-comer takes months before he grasps the significance of many details of Indian life, and years before he can understand the proper bearings of administrative questions, such as land assessment and forest policy, upon which Mr. Nevinson is prepared to deliver a final pronouncement after a day or two's stay in the places he visits. A new comer inevitably sees only a few details of a question and so comes to one-sided or erroneous conclusions. Being unacquainted with the language he has to trust himself entirely to interpreters, who, more often than not, are neither trustworthy nor impartial. The result is apt to be mistakes as to facts and the discovery of many nests, and in nine cases out of ten the casual visitor to India, when placing his observations before the British public, only plunges that public still more in the dark as to Indian questions.—I am, etc,

A POONA RESIDENT.

SABATHU LEPER ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At present this asylum is without funds and many has been borrowed to make payments for the daily food supply. There are here five Europeans, nearly 100 Indian lepers, a large family to support.

This asylum was originally opened as a Poor-House supported by the Officers and men of the Regiment stationed here, but for many years it has been restricted to the accomodation of lepers of whom there are many in this District and the number of inmates has increased to such an extent that the general public has to be called upon for funds. In the past friends have been very generous in the support of this asylum, so we come again with this appeal, hoping for the same generous support. otherwise it will be necessary to refuse admittance to more lepers and may be, to send some away Contributions may be sent to the "Alliance Bank of Simla," Head office, to be credited to the "Sabathu Leper Asylum Fund" or sent direct to the Superintendent.—Yours, etc,

M. B. CARETON, M. D.
Superintendent.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 8.

The disturbed conditions in Baluchistan yesterday has given rain in Cherat, Khushab and moved, eastward.

Observations from Persia would indicate a fresh depression over that region which may be advancing along the Mekran coast.

The skies are heavily clouded to the east of Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Indus Valley.

In Burma cloud has increased in the north, but elsewhere the skies remain almost clear, humidity approximately normal and the temperature normal or in excess.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the skies cleared except in Eastern Assam. The moisture in the air has decreased and in the southern half of the Division is now below the average while the temperature has fallen and in the western and southern districts is in defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light cloud appeared in the western districts. Humidity is much below the average and the weather cooler than usual over the greater part of the Division, especially in East Central Provinces owing to recent rain.

In the north-west of India, Cherat reports 1 inch of rain and Khushab ½.

The skies are heavily clouded in Baluchistan and the extreme north of India and lightly clouded in other parts of the Division. The air is damper than usual in North-West Frontier Province and generally drier elsewhere while the temperature is high in Baluchistan and approximately normal in the rest of north-west of India.

In the Peninsula, Cocanada had a light fall of rain and the skies have cleared except at a few stations in the eastern district. Humidity is in defect in the north-west and normal or in excess elsewhere, while the temperature has risen rapidly in the north-western districts and fallen in other parts of the Peninsula and is normal except on the north of the Konkan Coast where it is now higher than usual.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is probable in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 9.

The depression in Persia appears to have had two centres, one of which is entering the extreme north of India and, together with disturbed conditions already existing there has given light snow in Kashmir and heavy cloud in Upper India. The other centre which was near the entrance to the Persian Gulf moved eastward along the Merran coast but has decreased in intensity and is at present of no importance.

In Burma cloud has decreased in the north, but skies are generally clear throughout the province.

In north-east India including Orissa, skies remain cloudy in the extreme north-east but are elsewhere clear.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces light cloud is reported from north-west of the United Provinces, but skies are clear in the rest of the division.

In north-west India light precipitation has occurred locally in Kashmir; Sonemarg and Mimimarg record has fan inch, and Dras a quarter inch. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Baluchistan but are clear elsewhere In the Peninsula skies are clear except for light cloud on the Madras Coast.

Forecast. Light precipitation is probable in the extreme north of India

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours,

Punjab.—Skies are very heavily clouded over Rawalpindi and Sirsa while moderately to densely over the rest of the country. North westerly winds are blowing at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Ambala and Delhi. Multan and Sirsa report calm. The day temperature was 2° to 11° cooler at Multan and Rawalpindi and at the remaining stations it was nearly equal to average while weather during night was 1° to 3° warmer than usual at Multan, Rawalpindi and Lahore. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Lahore and drier at Ambala and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Skies are only lightly or moderately clouded at Agra and Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual generally. Winds blow from west at Allahabad and from north-west to south-west at the remaining stations. Weather during the time and also at night was 1° to 6° cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are densely clouded throughout the district while the moisture in the air is much less than usual everywhere except at Jacobabad. Winds are blowing from north-westerly to north-easterly direction at Jacobabad, Karachi and Jaipur, while Ajmer and Kotah recorded calms. The maximum and the minimum does not vary much from normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are only lightly or moderately clouded at Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Neemuch and clear elsewhere. Winds are variable in direction and humidity has increased slightly at Bhavnagar Para and in large defect of normal in other places. Temperature both during day and night has been about normal in several places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the moisture in the atmosphere is in large defect of normal everywhere except at Jubbulpore, Chanda and Raipur where it is in slight or moderate excess. The direction of air movement is northerly at Nagpur and easterly at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Raipur while Chanda and Jubbulpur recorded calms. Temperature both during the day and night has been 2° to 12° below the average.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and winds are blowing from the easterly direction at Bombay and Ratnagiri while calms are registered at the remaining stations. Humidity has decreased slightly or moderately generally. Maximum and minimum have been from 2° to 9° in excess of normal at most places.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear everywhere except at Hyderabad where they are almost overcast and the air is damper than usual at Kotah, Bijapur and Belgaum and drier elsewhere. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Weather during day was cooler than usual at most places, while during night it was 1° to 3° in excess of normal in several places.

General Remarks.—Pressure in Sind is considerable in excess of normal and moderate to fresh winds are likely to blow on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Power charged one Abdul Hussein with theft. The case for the prosecution was that one D. Rodrigues went on Friday last at about 8 a. m. to the Fort Market to buy fish. He put his hand into his pocket to take out money to pay for the fish, but found that the money had been stolen. Immediately afterwards a Market peon seized the accused who was seen taking out the money. The person of the accused was searched but the money was not found. The peon noticed later that the accused had put the money in his mouth. Another peon pressed the accused's mouth when 0-3-9 in copper dropped out. The accused had swallowed a four anna bit. He was then handed over to the police. There were a number of previous convictions against the accused. The accused was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

How, When and with Whom its Idea Originated.

The "Watan" of Lahore has commenced to publish a series of articles on the above subject. The following gives a summary of the first:—

Most of our well-informed readers will remember that on the conclusion of the Greco-Turkish War, when His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey expressed a desire to add to the fortifications of the Dardanelles and to increase the strength of the existing ones, the idea of the Sultan proved exceedingly unpleasant to Russia. She opposed the scheme in an overt fashion and clamorously demanded the instant payment of the instalments of the indemnity, in which Turkey was involved owing to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, that had fallen in arrears. When news of these menacing demands were published in the papers, Syed Ghulam Wahid-ud-Din, Head Master, a sincere well-wisher and leader of the community, was impelled by his great love for his co-religionists to write a letter to the present Editor of the "Watan," who then filled the office of Editor of the "Vakil" of Amritsar. In this letter, the writer exhorted the Muhammadans of the whole world to collect subscriptions in order to pay off the whole amount of the indemnity to Russia and thus free the Osmanli Khilafat from daily demands and unjustifiable threats on the part of Russia. This letter was received towards the end of the year 1897. The present writer was of opinion that considering the general condition of the Muslim community, the proposal was unpracticable. He wrote that even if the proposal were practicable, political considerations would prevent the Muslim races under alien rule from taking part in a scheme of the kind. Moreover, if this obstacle too were not present, the Musalmans would be guilty of a serious mistake in calculation if they gave to Russia in 1897 a sum which she was entitled to receive in no less than a hundred years. After paying the annual instalments regularly for one hundred years, Turkey would be able to wipe off the whole of the £ 30,000,000 indemnity which she owed to Russia. Besides, who could peep into the future? It was just possible that some way out of the difficulty might be found by the Almighty, which would convert the creditor into the debtor. If £ 30,000,000 were paid at once. Russia would at least secure a permanent grant of £ 1,300,000, (calculation being made at 4 per cent rate of interest) while she was entitled to receive £ 320,000 annually for one hundred years only.

But this proposal for a general subscription on the part of the Muhammadans suggested a very useful idea... The same article, which criticised the proposal, declared that if the Muhammadans possessed vitality enough to collect £300,000,000 by subscription, the sum could best be applied to the construction of a railway by way of Basrah, Baghdad, Mosul and Halb, which would communicate with Constantinople on the one hand, with Syria on the other, and also reach Yemen through the Hedjaz. The religious, national, educational, political and economic advantages of this scheme were then explained. The attention of the Turkish and Egyptian contemporaries, which were on the exchange list of the "Vakil" was drawn to the proposal by sending marked copies. A special copy of the paper was also sent to Husain Kami Beck, Turkish Consul at Karachi, in the hope that he might communicate the scheme to the Turkish Government. The Consul's reply was absolutely disappointing. He wrote in answer that he himself could not follow the scheme and hence could not recommend its adoption at Constantinople. A few days later, the present writer happened to visit Karachi and while there did his best to enlist the sympathies of the Turkish Consul on behalf of the scheme. But in vain. The careless and pleasure-hunting Consul did not fall in with his views. But he did not lose all hope. He was daily expecting that his Turkish and Egyptian contemporaries would support the proposal. Months, however, passed in idle expection, and in March 1898 he invited through a private letter, the attention of the Editor of "Almoyyid," the most important organ of Muslim opinion not only in Egypt but throughout the world, to this scheme in detail. May God reward Ali Yusuf Beck, Editor of "Almoyyid," and Ahmad Hafiz Iwaz Effendi, his late Assistant and now Editor of the "Alminbar," who accorded a hearty reception to the proposal and not only instantly published the letter, but gave it the place of honour in the leading columns of the paper under the leading of "Mashrui-l-'Azeem." Moreover, by writing a few lines by way of preface, he invited to it the attention of the entire Muhammadan world and the Sultan in particular.

It is impossible to express in words the great pleasure which the publication of the article afforded to the proposer of the scheme. He was sure that it would shortly assume practical shape, as no true believer, not to mention that wise lover of the Faith, the Sultan of Turkey could for a moment differ as to the paramount need and supreme importance of constructing such a railway. But these expectations were doomed to disappointment. The Turkish Government proved no better than its Consul at Karachi.

WHERE BILE RUNS RIOT.

INDIA'S GREAT AILMENT.

Bile Beans a Greater Remedy.

"India is a place where Bile runs riot, owing to the fact that the people take very little exercise." This statement, made by an eminent official, will be readily confirmed by all who live in India. Biliousness from which few people are entirely free is an ailment which should be treated very seriously. The poison arising from Bile in the system affects not only the stomach, heart and lungs, but even the brain. Yet the remedy is very simple. Bile Beans—a medicine unique because it is composed entirely of vegetable substances,—cures in nature's own way by removing all bile from the system through the ordinary channels. Proof is better than mere assertion. Here you have it. Mrs. Pearson, of Trafalgar Street, Bury New Road, Manchester, made this statement to a Newspaper reporter:—

"From a chill I have been subject to biliousness and sick headache. Indeed it may almost be said that I inherited these dreadful maladies, for my mother was afflicted with them even to a greater extent. They began with a sensation of dryness in the throat. This would be followed by retching and sickness, which persisted for so long that often I felt sore all over. When an attack came on I could not get ease, no matter how I tried, and sometimes, although unable to stand, to lie down was misery. I tried every remedy that anyone told me of, but if I got any relief from one or two of them at first, a few days after I found I received no permanent relief from any of them. One day, on my husband's advice, I got a box of Bile Beans, and the effect of even the first box was very gratifying I continued with this remedy, and as I did, the dryness in the throat seemed to pass away, as well as the uncomfortable fulness in the stomach, and the dimness of sight After taking a thorough course of Bile Beans I found myself quite cured. I have told my mother of the remedy, and she also has derived great benefit from the use of Bile Beans. I am very pleased to bear testimony to the benefit I have derived, and to recommend Bile Beans to other sufferers."

Bile Beans are a certain and permanent cure for nervous prostration, biliousness, liver complaint, constipation, headache, piles, heat fag, indigestion, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle, from all Chemists and Stores, or direct from The Bile Bean Manufacturing Company, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post paid.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette." 10th Feb. 19 8.

Bile Beans.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO USE UP REMNANTS. AFTER THE SALES.

It would be quite superfluous to describe any of Fashion's vagaries this week, because at this particular period of the year La Mode is not very active. The great men dress-makers are all occupied in creating new attractions for the spring, and we are promised some very startling innovation, but we are not troubling at the moment about anything else but the great winter sales, and perhaps it would be more to the point if we were to try to give our readers some suitable suggestions for the materials bought at some of the sales. Present-day modes are particularly adapted to remnants, for the smart velvet coats and cloth skirts are easily fashioned from some of these desirable acquisitions. Remnants of embroideries in Oriental designs, should be bought liberally, for these will form an important factor of the spring innovations mentioned above. This will also apply to brocades in large, bold patterns, which will have a very special place in the trimming of certain novel gowns, too. Those lovely brocaded waistcoats, that are to be procured for so much below value, should not be neglected, for for these we prophesy great success in combination with another novelty, which it would be premature to mention just now. Lace will be very prevalent, especially in the finer and filmy kinds.

VELVET COAT.

Velvet as a costume coat is a very desirable material, and here is a description of a novel little jacket, to be worn with a cloth or voile skirt in the same tone. For argument's sake we will assume the skirt to be of amethyst cloth, and the coat in the same shade of velvet. The shape is the chief point; this should be fairly short at the back and semi-fitting, cut sharply away in the front, right off the hips, until it joins the square, swallow-tailed back. The collar is quite First Empire—it is very high at the back and straight, just meeting the hair, and continues in this straight line to the ears, where it turns back in revers, going away to nothing at the bust point. Here an ornamentation of velvet buttons and imitation buttonholes in silk loops is carried in a graceful curve to the point where the sleeve terminates above the elbow in front; revers of charmeuse turn up the sleeve, which is full at the back part of the arm and falls slightly beneath the elbow. Below this a full sleeve of fine lace, finished with pointed cuff, drawn to the wrist, makes a graceful effect. At the throat a soft lace collar and very full jabot of lace to the waist. A remnant of from five to six yards will be sufficient for this charming coat, and the cloth for the skirt is easily matched.

ORIENTAL EMBROIDERY.

Oriental embroidery, in bands of about 4in. wide, will make one of those delightfully chic little sac coats, laid on velvet or cloth to form regular stripes. The shoulder band is brought from the neck straight across the shoulder seam and down the back of the sleeve, passing underneath, and forming a Japanese sleeve effect. Other acquisitions that will prove useful later on are odd lengths of black or coloured passementerie, which can be employed to form the false pockets, cuffs, and collars, to trim serge or cloth, and even velvet, jackets. Pockets in this style are likely to be revived for the spring, and are very smart and dressy in appearance. The cutaway coat is still in favour, all, or nearly all, models showing this effect, but they are much shorter than hitherto and gain much in style thereby.

GOOD-LUCK CHARMS.

The good-luck charm is one of the most important dress accessories of the fashionable woman, and some women have almost a collection of these charms introduced at intervals on their bracelets and neck-chains. Small hands in coral are among the designs, and from China we get the small-carved elephant as a lucky charm. In the Oriental shops there is no end to the array of these lucky elephants. Many of them come in ivory, but there are also many in coral, crystal, amethyst, jade, and chrysoprase. In these charms the eyes are set with tiny sparkling stones. It is hard to know where to stop when choosing a charm from among the many fascinating designs in jade. As it is the stone itself that brings good luck, great scope in design opens for the charm-maker. Four-leaved clovers closed in crystal make popular charms, and the lucky finder of a four-leaved clover can have it mounted in this way. The crystal may be rimmed with silver or gold. There is an array of beautifully carved animal charms in gold in one of the shops, with bands of turquoise, amethyst, pearls, or rubies. In this series there is a donkey, a dachshund, a French bull-dog and a cat, not forgetting, of course, the lucky-pig. The "gazeka" is well to the fore, beautifully enamelled in colours. Lovely little miniature pendants are to be seen decorated with ladybirds, together with goldmounted egg-shaped enamel charms, in rose pink, green, or French grey enamel, and lucky coin-charms, with gold horses, finished with little enamel horseshoes and a quaint inscription, "Keep me and never go broke," are also well liked.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

A Pretty Incident in Sweden.

A special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—Rudyard Kipling and his wife are just back from Stockholm, where the celebrated writer personally went to receive the Nobel prize in literature "for the best work of an idealist tendency," as the statutes of the Nobel foundation say. The prize consists of £8,000 and a gold medal, and is a token of world wide recognition.

Mr. Kipling is delighted with his trip to Sweden, a country of which he has known very little hitherto, but to which he has now taken such a fancy that he intends to go there next summer. He was everywhere received with the utmost cordiality from the moment he put his foot on Swedish soil, and was agreeably surprised to find all his works so well known to

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Ninth Extra Meeting.

SOME GOOD FINISHES.

There was a very fair attendance last Saturday, which turned out very hot, at Mahaluxmi for the Ninth Extra Meeting; the last before the big Meeting commencing on Wednesday. With seven races on the card the results were, if anything, a trifle in favour of layers with some good betting races and close finishes. Most of the up-country stables have arrived and Southall, Manley, Melsom and Robins, the English lad, practically complete the list of jockeys, with the exception of Robinson and Ames. After the recent enquires, Bucknell and Morton were not standing up again whereas the exact punishment inflicted on Williams is not known beyond that he is not likely to be seen in the saddle again this season, if ever in India.

The day opened with the Little Arab Consolation Plate in which Sabig made his first appearance and was heavily backed though, as usual, he sweated profusely in the Paddock. So consistently has Sir Jamal been running that he naturally had a large following and Rajput, Amood and Caravan were also in the betting. Basheer and Sabig made the running but neither was in it at the finish when Sir Jamal, Ragub and Caravan came up and the first went away to win fairly comfortably. The little bay richly deserves this win after his prominent running recently, and this is an admirable illustration of how a handicapper is likely to treat a consistent performer more leniently than those in the ruck who might be closer up.

In the Maiden Arab Pony Plate two new ones figured but were ignored, Silver Stream, Norwood, Lisbon and Muddaries being picked. Of these Norwood was the only one to give promise, making all his own running and only having to cry second best to Malik Jaman on whom Southall rode a very nicely judged race. This pony has been mentioned before in these columns as a good one and had Saree not been interfered with he would have been thereabouts, which shews that the new ones are not so very far behind some of the old stagers.

There was plenty of speculation on the Visitors' Plate of seven furlongs for horses, Prince Lyon being early installed favourite. A run came on Forfeit and later on for Botha, but neither could shake the confidence in the favourite. From the raising of the barrier the old miler, Prince Lyon got away in front from Lady Metal and Forfeit and this order continued to the entrance to the straight where Botha had made up his ground. He cam at the leader at the distance but a gentle reminder from Melsom showed that Prince Lyon still had a bit up his sleeve and he went away again to win a good race.

With the Arab Consolation Plate split up, the first division provided the second good thing of the day in Peculiar, a warm favourite from Dumra and Hadee with the dangerous element, Dhamas, taken out. This again was a good race as after Hadee had made the running, he and Hazza were passed by Peculiar and Dumra. The favourite was undoubtedly going the better but so gamely did Dumra hang on that punters were not satisfied till the post had been reached. Out of four outings Peculiar has now secured three brackets.

A better performance was that of Rashad in the second, not only because he cut the mile out in three fifths of a second better time but because he had a bad run all the way and had to come right round his field at the bend. Despite the fact that he had already gone six furlongs, Sir Jamal was made favourite but after keeping third to the quarter mile had had enough before the distance. Talal and The Barb were out in front most of the way till Moonim drew up at the bend and, with Rashad having a deal of ground to make up, looked all over a winner. Rashad, however, made up very fast, though having to come the long way round, and, once on terms with the leaders, came away fairly easily.

Following this came the second big horse race of the day, the Scurry Plate of five furlongs, with a general rush for Epitome. Her price, however, extended when money came for Love Song with the public behind it as though it was a one-horse race. Vocalist and Epitome cut out the pace, joined by Love Song outside and Zotique at the bend with Dormant also flashing up for a moment. This lot ran for a few strides in a bunch but when Killorn let Epitome have her head she simply streaked away from them. This lightly built little mare shewed a marked improvement in Poona but this is considerably better form even than she shewed there.

Lastly came the race of the day as far as finishes go, with the Selling Plate of half a mile in which Hooded Falcon contracted to favouritism from Transfer and Arab Prince. Whereas the first never gave much promise, the latter two were the only ones in it, Arab Prince leading the other all the way round. In the straight the two were hard at it and Transfer got his head in front at the Second Enclosure, but Taylor getting to work, just got there on the post. This is not the first time we have had to comment upon a finish by this jockey and on this occasion he could not have ridden better.

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 2 0; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs 13-8 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1905. Distance —6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and J A Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 8st 10lbs ..... A Hoyt 1
Mr Wallace's ch a h Ragub 7st 2lbs ..... Kamal 2
Mr S N Mahomed's ch a h Caravan 8st 7lbs...Southall 3
Mr Khalil Dooree's ch a h Amood 8st 12lbs.....Taylor 4

Also ran.—Murlool 9st 10lbs, Sabig 8st 8lbs, Basheer 8st 5lbs, Gancho 7st 12lbs, Rajput 7st 11lbs, Sib 7st 10lbs, Jalmood 7st 8lbs, Rome Alli 6st 6lbs (carried 6st 11lbs.)

Betting.—5 to 1 against Sabig, 3 to 1 Sir Jamal, 4 to 1 Ragub, 6 to 1 Amood, 7 to 1 Caravan and Basheer, 8 to 1 Mudlool, longer odds the others.

The Race:—Ragub was first out but soon passed by Basheer who led Sabig, Ragub and Sir Jamal in that order. At the three furlongs Sir Jamal came into second place and later on Caravan passed Sabig. At the bend Basheer fell away and Amood drew up but Sir Jamal with something in hand drew away to win by a length, and a half; half next and fourth close up.

MAIDEN ARAB PONY PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second, 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under to carry 9st. W. I. Distance —5 furlongs.

Hajee Mahmood Mahomed's g a h Malik Jaman 13-3½ 8st 2lbs ..... Southall 1
Mr A S Comer's b a g Norwood 13-2½ 7st 7lbs,Melsom 2
Mr Abdoola Faraz' g a h Faroe 13-8½ 8st 8lbs...Kamal 3
Capt Meynell's b a h Mirdas 14-0 9st ..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Barister 9st, Lisbon 9st, Madrid 9st. Patna 8st 11lbs, Elector 8st 11lbs, Muddaries 8st 8lbs, Rosebud 8st 8lbs, Bourbon 8st 8lbs, Baroda 8st 5lbs, Salbook 7st 10lbs, Saree 7st 10lbs, Silver Stream 7st 10lbs, Little John 7st 4lbs, Ariff 7st 0lb (carried 7st 4lbs)

Betting:—3 to 1 Lisbon, Silver Stream and Norwood, 5 to 1 Muddaries, 8 to 1 Mirdas and Saree, 10 and longer odds the others.

The Race:—Salbook led for a moment to be soon passed by Norwood, Lisbon and Rosebud who continued in that order till at the quarter mile Malik Jaman drew up third and Lisbon fell away. Entering the straight Rosebud also fell back to Faroe and Mirdas and at the half distance Malik Jaman caught the leader and passing him won by a length, same next.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 700; second Rs 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March 1905. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Jijit's br mas g Prince Lyon 8st 6lbs .....Melsom 1
Mr O M D Bell's, b mas g Botha 9st 10lbs .....Firth 2
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit 7st 12lbs .....Kamal 3

Also ran:—Pelargonium II 8st 13lbs, Lady Metal 8st 9lbs, Harpist 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 5lbs.)

Betting:—Evens Prince Lyon, 7 to 2 Forfeit, 4 to 1 Botha, 6 to 1 Lady Metal, 8 Harpist.

The Race:—A poor start in which Pelagornium was left and Forfeit got away in front of Prince Lyon, Lady Metal and Botha. Nearing the half mile Prince Lyon held a clear lead and Lady Metal displaced Forfeit and a furlong later Lady Metal was second within a neck of Prince Lyon. At the bend Botha came outside and Forfeit was under the whip. Botha came at Prince Lyon but Melsom using the whip once went away again to win by a length and a quarter, three quarters next. Time—1min. 29secs.

FIRST ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab which have not won a flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1905—Distance 1 mile.

Mr G K's b a h Peculiar 8-t 11lbs.....Bradshaw 1
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 8st 6lbs.....Oomer Khan 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Hazza 7st 3lbs .....A Hoyt 3
Mr Dawood Issack's g a h Moscow 7st 6lbs.....Heeroo 4

Also ran:—Hadee 8st 4lbs, Melbourne 8st 1lb, Makhjoom 7st 13lbs, Recruit 7st 11lbs, Albert Victor 7st 8lbs.

Betting.—Evens Peculiar, 4 to 1 Dumra, 5 to 1 Hadee, 8 to 1 Recruit and Hazza, longer odds the others.

The Race:—From a good start Hadee got out in front of Hazza with Peculiar and Dumra next. At the half mile Hadee began to fall back and at the bend Peculiar passed Hazza with Dumra outside level. Peculiar and Dumra then went away and Peculiar apparently going better won a good race by half a length, length and a half next. Time:—1min. 53secs.

THE SECOND ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs 500 or over since 31st March 1905. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Rashad 8st 4lbs.....J Taylor 1
Mr G K's ch a h Moonim 8st 9lbs.....Bradshaw 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salaam 7st 10lbs.....J Killorn 3
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 8st 1lb ..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Joker 8st 7lbs, Court Martial 8st 6lbs, The Barb 8st 5lbs, Talal 8st 4lbs, Swordsman 8st 2lbs, Sugge 7st 12lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Sir Jamal, 3 to 1 Moonim 7 to 2 Rashad, 8 to 1 The Barb and Salaam, longer odds the others.

The Race.—Moonim was first out of the gate but before a furlong gave way to Talal with The Barb third followed by Sir Jamal and Salaam. At the three furlongs Moonim passed Talal with Sir Jamal next and Rashad began to come up. Coming round the bend wide he passed the leaders going well and won by a length and a half, length next. Time.—1min. 52 2-5secs.

THE SCURRY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 700; Second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 800, or over since 31st March 1905.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R M Phillips' b mas m Epitome, 7st 13lbs ...Killorn 1
Messrs M Goculdass and Scott Niamsa's ch e m Zotique, 7st 8lbs ..... A Hoyt 2
Mr Jijibhoy's ch h Love Song, 9st 2lbs..... Melsom 3
Mr W Hutchins br mas g Vocalist 7st 11lbs.....Manley 4

Also ran.—Ianthe, 8st 13lbs, Winsome 7st 5lbs, (carried 7st 10lbs, Dormant 7st 3lbs.

Betting.—Evens Love Song, 7 to 2 Epitome, 4 to 1 Zotique, 10 and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Winsome shewed out for a moment and then Epitome after joining in a bunching match with Vocalist and Zotique. At about the half mile Vocalist led Epitome closely with Love Song and Zotique next. Vocalist led into the straight, he, Epitome, Love Song and Zotique level with Dormant close outside. Past the distance, however, Epitome went away easily to win by two lengths, half length next.

THE SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 200 second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1907, 14 hands onte ed for Rs. 1,200, to carry 10st W I 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr A A Shamlan's g a h Arab Prince 8st 7lbs...Taylor 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Transfer 8st 7lbs..... A Hoyt 2
Mr Abdool Aziz Dub's ch a h Woolwinder 7st 9lbs Mujeed 3
Aga Shah's g a h Hooded Falcon 7st 6lbs.....Kamal 4

Also ran:—Sawam 8st 7lbs, Sir Peter 8st 7lbs, Hatiff 8st 4lbs, Voucher 8st 4lbs, Thamir 8st 1lb, Parthiv Pasha 7st 12 lbs, Veto 7-t 9lbs, Bom 7st 9 bs, Porter 7st 6lbs, (carried 7st 7lbs).

Betting:—2 to 1 Hooded Falcon, 3 to 1 Transfer, 4 to 1 Arab Prince, 6 to 1 Voucher and Porteraut longer odds the others.

The Race.—From the start Arab Prince got away a length from Transfer with Woolwinder next and the favourite in the ruck. This order remained, the front two fighting out a great neck and neck race. Transfer was a head in front at the Second Enclosure but Arab Prince had a bit in hand and going it won a great finish by a head, length and a half next; Hooded Falcon finishing fast.

1ST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

HORSES LEFT IN

After declaration of forfeit at 7 p.m. on Saturday 8 February.

The Bombay City Plate.—1 1-4 miles. Wandin, Mistv Morn, Prince Lyon, Circuit, Royalist, Fitzgrafton, Balark, Saloon, Banners, Botha and Oakton.

The Importers' Plate.—5 furlongs. Florrie, Mozart, Rustile, Forfeit, Conscience, Pelargonium II. Zotique, Lady Metal, Vocalist, Epitome, Uro, St Patrick, Winsome, Mereworth, Jackeroo, Lipscombe, Metal Boy and Abrun.

The Dealers' Plate—1 mile. Commander, Soheil, Peculiar, Swallow, Hadee, Alma, Young Kohinoor, Nooman, Precious, Spearmint, Dhafer, Kastantin, Scarlet, Antica, Skylark and Egypt.

The Fort Plate—6 furlongs Grey Falcon, Shanwar, Basheer, Mud col. Gold Mint. Herrical, Sir Jamal, Mint, Ashroff, Amood, Rose, Little Red Rat and Nippon.

The Paddock Plate—5 furlongs. Grey Falcon, Rajput, Sirree, Saeed, Bay Middleton, Rose, Scimitar! Young Gazelle, Darby, Little Joker, Gaucho, Sib, Sabah, Yatim, Sahoon, Dierjung, Tommy Titus, Mint, Mudloo, and Creditor.

The Naw Plate—1-2 mile. Mountain King, Sir George, British Flag, Orby, Disfigure, Lassi, Fantom, Mujnoon, Rome Alli, Good Chance, Barrak, Baiki, Virtuous Bay, Rogers, Murhabe, Fav, Viceroy, Majuba, First Lord, Print Craft and Roskin.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 8th February.

BILLIARDS.

Inman's First Exhibition in Bombay.

On Saturday night Melbourne Inman, fresh from his victory over Stevenson in Calcutta, played the first game of his Bombay visit at the Bombay Gymkhana against Mr. Maughan. The arrangements were excellent and a very fair number were present but with the cloth admittedly slack the professional was not seen at his best though his all-round play, losing hazards in particular, was most attractive. Maughan was seen in good form and at the interval he seemed likely to win but after that his opponent played much better and eventually won fairly easily.

After Inman had broken, Maughan was first to get going putting up a capital 34 including a very difficult run through, which Inman followed by breaking down at a masse. Two more double figure breaks by Maughan led to 51 by Inman which he at once followed by 110 after getting out of a difficult position with a very fine cannon at the half century. The score now read 789—259 when Inman again got going, getting the familiar John Roberts' spot position. By means of this he got to 59 and continuing to 74 off the red again got the position at 108 but at 185 had the misfortune to leave the white in such a position that the red could not be spotted, and failed at a difficult cannon. Maughan put on 14 and 24 and Inman 22 and 35 when an interval was announced, the score being:—

Mr. Maughan..... 869,
Mr. Inman..... 531.

At his second visit Inman put up 34 and followed by missing a pot at 40. 11 followed and then 47 after losing the white and then came a pretty break. He went in off the white in baulk but could not get it out and eventually did so at 23 when he got the red near enough for a cannon. A sequence of very fine losing hazards followed but at 97 he failed off the red. He then put on 49 and the score was 814 to 894. Maughan compiled 13 and once more Inman got going passing his opponent and running on smoothly to 120 when his chances of running out were spoilt by losing the red and at 139 he lost the white in baulk also. Eventually after first potting his opponent he ran out with 29, all but two off the red.

Mr. Inman:— 1,000
Mr. Maughan:— 928

Inman averaged 26-3 and Maughan 6.

The evening concluded with some masse shots and cannons, for which Inman is famous. During his tour the professional plays with Crystalates.

BOMBAY OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE FIRST TIE in the BOMBAY OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT will be played on MONDAY, at 5-15 P.M., between the 26th Light Cavalry and the Bombay Gymkhana Teams.

UMPIRES—Major KILKELLY and Capt. Da vis.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Meet of the Bombay foxhounds was held yesterday at Parla. The field in which we assemble has recently been spoiled by the erection of a couple of hideous native bungalows,—built upon the very spot where we have for years been accustomed to see the Hunt officials and the hounds standing waiting for the arrival of the rest of the members of the Hunt. In addition to these houses huge wooden fences have been placed round their compounds, and consequetly the space now available for the large number of people who take part in the sport has become somewhat limited. However, the actual place at which we meet is of little consequence, as the people who come out with our hounds do so in order to really take part in and enjoy the excellent gallops they give us. Fortunately we have none of those sons of Maccadam, who are to be seen at the meet of more than one hunt in the old country, who arrive dressed up regardless in clothes of the latest fashion, but, as soon as hounds take hold, are careful to keep away from anything which requires jumping, and only see what sport they can by cantering along the roadside. It not infrequently happens that these miserable shirkers are the cause of the utmost annoyance as by blindly galloping along a road without taking any intelligent interest in the proceedings, it is a very easy matter to head a fox, albeit quite unconsciously. The adjoining woods to Parla Village have never yet failed us this season, but the extra day's sport we have so much enjoyed on Tuesdays have often had their inception from jackals found at Irla, which is in close proximity to the Parla coverts It is a mistake for various and obvious reasons to draw a covert too frequently, and when moving away, therefore, yesterday from the meet we trotted along the Malou Ground to Sahar Hill. Getting round the base of the hill hounds are thrown into the covert, which adjoins the Bomanwadi Valley, and they at once tell us that a jackal was at home. He did not however remain long in his place of residence after the arrival of the Pack, as hounds burst out of the wood and across the aforesaid valley, running all well together with a delightful chorus of music. The scent must have been breast high, and we settled down into our saddles in anticipation of a first class gallop. Few of us indeed can have been disappointed. Having crossed the valley hounds swing to the left, and pilot us over one of the vilest areas of melon ground to be found in the whole of the Vale of Salsette but luckily much of the grass has recently been burnt, and it was therefore easier for our horses to escape the cracks and pitfalls with which this tract of country abounds than it was a few weeks ago. A convenient cart track is also found greatly to the assistance of many of the riders. On nearing the group of houses, which are situated about midway between the village of Sahar and the Andheri Road (I suppose they must have some name though the maps do not give it, and repeated questions to the natives of the locality have not produced any intelligible reply) hounds take a sharp right-angled turn to the left and take precisely the same line as they did last Thursday morning. Galloping over the same finely banked rice fields we cross Chuckla Lane, and fence for fence repeat the charming cactus jumps which we negociated on the previou day's hunting On arriving at Pereira's Hill, however, when everything seemed to indicate that the jackal was making his point for the railway, hounds make a welcome sweep to the left and after leading us over some more stout cactus fences we climb up Chuckla Hill, gallop through the firm grass woodlands on the ridge of the hill, and darting across the lane, return once more into the Bomanwadi Valley. We cross it at the far end, and in doing so have to get over some of the biggest banks in the neighbourhood. Having successfully done so we push on through a plantation which abutts on to the Andheri Road, and jump the cactus hedge into the road, close by the old stone cross which stands where Chuckla Lane joins the main Andheri Road. Scampering over the road we come to the favourite mango tope, which on so many occasions this season has contained that magnificent old customer, which has given us the fastest gallops of the year and yet each time has been successful in baffling his pursuers. The majority of the field take the lane, which runs up the hill on the left hand side of the tope, and a momentary check on the top of the hill close to a deep stone quarry leads some of us to suppose that the jackal has doubled back, but such was fortunately not the case, as one hound speaks to the scent further forward and with the rest of the pack joining him we continue the chase straight through the long and thickly wooded mango tope. Galloping down the slope of the hill we come out into the open a little beyond Stacey's tank, and going as fast as our horses will carry us over a fine line of paddy fields we rush through Roberts' corner and away through the open woodlands and up Sunday Hill. Nothing checks the ardour of the chase and we continue at rare speed up hill and down dale until we reach the great hill, on the summit of which are situated the historic caves of Marole. The hounds run straight up one of the roughest and steepest sides of this tremendous hill, but having due consideration for our faithful steeds we gallop along the valley for some distance, and work our way up between the hills through what is known as the Gap of Dunlo. We anticipated seeing the pack carrying on the chase through the Goregaum Woods, but the jackal was evidently not prepared to face any more of the open country. Cantering back along the top of the hill we find the whole of the Pack growling angrily inside one of the caves, the jackal having sought refuge in one of the earths, which on previous occasion has been the means of saving a fugitive's brush. The long hole in the rock in which the jackal was hiding was just of sufficient dimensions to admit an animal of his stature, but much too small to enable a foxhound to go in after him. The chase had therefore to be abandoned, but we had had a very delightful gallop, most of it over charming riding country.

The sun was getting, strong, but the Master who is always anxious to give us as much sport as circumstances will allow decided to draw the spinney on the far side of the Andheri Road, close to where the Tulsi Main water-pipe runs underneath the road Many of us thought that even if a jackal was found there, the scent would only be catchy. But the numerous and detailed explanations with which the curious problem of scent has been attempted to be solved in theory often receive the most flat contradictions in practice. Hounds got away at score from the spinney, carrying apparently the same head as if the ground was still covered with the early morning dew. Legging it for all we knew over a long line of paddy bunds, we gallop up the grassy hill to the left of old Marole Church, where some black stone walls have to be negociated, and away over the delightful valley which bears the same name. The blind ditches in this valley cause grief to more than one horse and rider, but fortunately the effect of the falls was not serious. The jackal seems to be making for the thick jungles which lie between Andheri and Goregaum, but, before reaching them hounds turn to the right, and veering round in the direction of the above mentioned caves overtake their quarry on the top of a big grass covered hill. The pace all through this run had been of the very best, and called for all the best qualities of a thoroughly good horse, if one was to really live with hounds, and ride straight the line which they took. The brush was presented to Mrs. Rumbold, who had been amongst the first all through this very sharp gallop.

Circumstances permitting there will be an extra day's hunting next Tuesday, the 11th instant. The meet will be at Irla Railway Crossing, which is about midway between Parla and Audheri Station. Those people, who may come out from Bombay by the early morning train should have their horses sent to Parla Station. If they alight at Santa Cruz, as usual, they will be too late to arrive at the meet in time, and would stand a very good chance of going through the portion of very early rising and a somewhat tedious railway journey all to no purpose, as they would, by leaving the train at Santa Cruz, probably never see hounds at all.

JACKAL.

SINCE the arrest of Lieutenant Ullmo for the theft of the plans of Toulon Harbour, the French authorities have discovered several indications that there are traitors in their ranks. The Paris newspaper "L'Eclair" reports a serious theft from the arsenal at Cherbourg. A record extending over eleven years of the handling of different types of torpedoes has disappeared. It is believed that the information contained in this record cannot be replaced.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The prospects of a breeze were so bad on Saturday afternoon that it was considered desirable to alter the courses for all except the big boats. The latter were engaged in a Challenge Cup race the course for which cannot be altered.

At 3 o'clock Sapphire and Melody were almost becalmed at the line but were able to get across well up to time, taking advantage of wandering puffs. Soon after they got away the breeze came in gently and found Sapphire on the wrong gybe. She ran by the lee nearly down to North Karanja losing steadily and though she gybed over before getting there, Melody had a clear lead at the buoy. It was a reach to South Karanja and with the improving breeze Sapphire got going and went through Melody's lee leading her by two minutes at South Karanja. Sapphire fetched right in to the schooner but Melody had to make a short tack. Sapphire's time was taken as 4,38,32 and Melody's 4,42,24. Melody still having some of her time in hand and a chance of winning should the breeze drop as seemed likely. It however steadily improved and Sapphire as steadily increased her lead winning easily with five minutes to spare. B. Class are looking up. New canvas we are accustomed to Trixie had quite a large piece in her topsail a short time ago but new jibs are more than we ever expected. Not content with new jibs both Erin and Pixie had actually washed their mainsails and came up to the line like fairly visions. Erin had also ornamented her sail with a number for which all the onlookers were most grateful as it made it possible to distinguish between the three sister ships which has hitherto been almost impossible.

Peewit and Sayonara made up the class and all went away to a good start, of which Sayonara had the best. On the run and reach Sayonara and Peewit held their own but when it came to the windward work Trixie went away at a great pace and had four minutes to the good at the schooner. Pixie, Peewit and Erin were all within a few seconds of each other while Sayonara was going badly and was some distance astern. It was a run out to Tucker Beacon and a best home with a better breeze and Trixie could not make anything more. Peewit hung on to Pixie while Erin dropped away from the pair and Sayonara did the same. Peewit's performance was an excellent one and aided by a reduced but still over liberal handicap she added another to her long string of flags.

Valkyrie did not appear in C Class and it looked as if Coralie was not going out Mrs. Cillespie took charge of her at the last moment. Coralie had the best of the start and at once shewed that she could travel by running away at a great pace. Tomtit gradually overhauled her and was in front at Tucker Beacon with Wagtail next. Lapwing took third place at the turn by a judiciously timed manoeuvre but did not keep it very long. Maud went about at the Beacon and picking up a better breeze quickly went into first place. Tomtit was second at the schooner while Coralie after having firmly put Wagtail about almost on the line was third. Rounding the schooner was quite exciting as B Class, C. Class and the leading ships boats all arrived together and went past the schooner in a close procession.

Coming round the small course Maud went wonderfully and Tomtit could never head her though close on her heels. Coralie, Wagtail, Meg, and Lapwing had a close race all round for next place but Coralie was more than a match for the others and was third across the line saving her time for first prize with a good margin. Maud was second and Meg third.

The ships boats were sent away at 3-15 to a good start though there were some belated boats. We noticed in more than one case, ladies at the helm which is a novelty in this class. The Hyacinth's 2nd. Pinnace and the Highflyer's similar boat took the lead as soon as the windward work began having been led up to that point by the Hyacinth's barge. These two boats sailed a very close race never being out of hailing distance while the other two pinnaces followed their example some distance astern. The S. M. Cutter was as usual the only one of the smaller boats to make a show against the pinnaces in a light breeze and sailing very well only missed first place by ten seconds. The sailing of all the boats was noticeably good as a reference to the results will show there being very little of the tailing out which used to be such a marked feature of the ships boat races at the beginning of the season in fact the time-keeper had his work cut out for him in separating the bunches of boats that came along in close order.

2ND R B V C CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sailed at 3p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	2 32	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter RN	3 0	6 4 55½	3 1 23½
Turquoise...	Scr	F J Preston	3 0	Did not Start	
Melody ...	8 38	J B K Macbeth...	3 0	6 16 35	3 6 57

Course No. 13=17-4 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Melody Wind N W Strength Moderate.

SHIPS BOAT SERVICE RIG RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
36' Pinnace I	Scr	HMS Hyacinth	3 15	6 3 32	2 54 32
36' Pinnace II	Scr	HMS Hyacinth	3 15	5 59 55	2 44 55
34' Cutter...	11 26	HMS Hyacinth	3 15	6 24 55	2 58 9
30' Gig	14 42	Hon Sub Lieut Wright	3 15	Did not finish	
30' Cutter	17 9	HMS Hyacinth	3 15	6 34 30	3 2 21
30' Gig	17 9	HMS Hyacinth	3 15	6 36 45	3 4 36
36' Pinnace I	Scr	HMS Highflyer	3 15	6 10 26	2 55 30
36' Pinnace II	Scr	HMS Highflyer	3 15	6 1 20	2 46 30
30' Cutter I	17 9	HMS Highflyer	3 15	6 29 52	3 0 10
30' Cutter II	17 9	HMS Highflyer	3 15	Did not finish	
34' Cutter	11 26	HMS Highflyer	3 15	6 21 13	3 4 47
30' Cutter I	17 9	HMS Possepine	3 15	Did not finish	
28' Cutter	22 3	HMS Possepine	3 15	6 32 42	2 54 40
30' Gig	17 9	HMS Possepine	3 15	6 33 30	3 1 21
26' Cutter..	22 3	RM Defences	3 15	6 22 6	2 43 3
22' Gallay	14 42	EM Defences	3 15	6 31 46	3 2 4

Course No. 1 9 = 9·8 miles.—1st Prize won by 36' Pinnace II Hyacinth 2nd Prize won by 26' Cutter R M Defences and 3rd prize won by 36' Pinnace II Highflyer Wind N W Strength moderate.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Mannikin ..	2 27	Officers R A.....*	3 30	Did not Start	
Sayonara ...	2 27	A Erickson and A I. Whitell ...	3 30	5 59 49	2 27 22
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher	3 30	5 53 53	2 23 53
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 30	5 47 16	2 17 16
Peewit.....	5 43	F Y Evans and W Fraser	3 30	5 51 46	2 16 12
Pixie	Scr	J E Aspinwall and H Y Watson ..	3 30	5 51 12	2 21 12

Course No. 1+29 = 9-8 miles—1st Prize won by Peewit and 2nd Prize won by Trixie Time limit 3-30 p.m. Wind N W Strength Moderate

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	1 22	Capt R S J Gillespie R E	3 45	5 44 23	1 58 1
Maud	3 25	Officers R H	3 45	5 41 38	1 55 13
Coralie....	6 50	Mrs Gillespie.....	3 45	5 47 40	1 51 30
Jean	10 15	O N Mobsby	3 45	5 54 25	1 59 10
Tomtit....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 45	5 41 30	1 55 60
Meg	4 47	Lieut A C Trench R E.....	3 45	5 44 21	1 54 44
Curlew....	4 47	C A Wordsworth..	3 45	5 49 42	1 55 55
Wagtail ..	3 25	R Carruthers	3 45	5 42 48	1 55 23

Course No 29+2+2 8 3 = miles.—1st Prize won by Coralie and 2nd Prize won by Maud and 3rd Prize won by Meg—Time limit 6 30 p m

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers' C. C.

LAST Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Ralli Brothers' C. C. provided a day's enjoyable sport and was witnessed by a fairly large number of spectators. The Bombay Gymkhana going in to bat made 155, to which Sub-Lieutenant Wright contributed 39. Ralli Brothers' C. C. totalled 116 for the loss of 4 wickets, to which Agasker contributed an unconquered innings of 43. The match thus resulted in a draw. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Commander Clifton Brown, c Guard, b Davar	18
Lieut Murray, c and b Davar.....	16
Sub Lieut Wright, st Guard, b Davar.....	39
Mr G A Cooke, b Davar	9
Lieut Kitson c Bottliwallah, b Talpade...	0
Mr F West, b Talpade	4
Mr C D Baker, st Guard, b Davar.....	6
Mr J Jukes, b Davar.....	8
Commander Vines, not out.....	18
Mr A E MacDowell, b Writer.....	1
Lieut Smythi s, b Talpade.....	12
Extras.....	29
Total.....	155

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr S Battliwalla, b Murray.....	12
Mr B D Gagrat, b West.....	20
Mr P H Davar, b West.....	2
Mr Agasker, not out.....	43
Mr A A Viasto, c Baker, b Wright.....	0
Mr W B Talpade, not out.....	26
The Rest did not bat.	
Extras.....	13
Total (for the loss of 4 wickets).....	116

THE POONA REGATTA.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 8.

THE first day's proceedings of the Regatta was a great success, and all Poona and Kirkee Society, who watched the acquatics from the lawn, agreed that a more enjoyable afternoon could not have been experienced. The following are the results:—

STATION EIGHTS—3/4 Mile.

INDIAN ARMY VS. THE CLUB.

Bow: Capt Bold 107th P	Bow: Lieut Burrows
Capt Light 114th Mah	Lieut Temple
Capt Pike 107th P	Lieut Salmand
Lieut Wilson 114th M	Capt Ross
Lieut Brenner 114th M	Major Rowlandson
Lieut Davis 107th P	Lieut Whitechurch
Lieut McLeod 121st P	Lieut Boyce
Stroke: Lt Graham 121st P	Stroke: Mr Wolehouse
Cox: Miss Westlake	Cox: Mr Cane

The two boats were abreast for half mile when the Indian Army boat forged ahead and, maintaining a slight lead, finished in great style 3-4 of a length in front of its gallant rival.

Time—4mins. 28secs.

STATION EIGHTS—3/4 Mile.

MEDICAL SERVICE VS. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Bow: Capt Jones	Bow: Major Hingston
Col Fookes	Major Leslie
Capt Hodgson	Mr Twiss
Capt Harvey	Capt Paris
Capt Martin	Capt Bovet
Mr Williams	Mr Arbuthnot
Capt Noke	Mr Squires
Stroke: Capt Cuningham	Stroke: Capt Boileau
Cox. Mrs Martin	Cox: Mr Gaskell

The Engineers had bad luck in losing ground from the start when the Medicos got a slight lead and kept up to the finish. After a great race they won by 1-4 length.

Time—4min. 8 3-5secs.

JUNIOR SCULLS—1/2 Mile.

Capt Bald 107th Pioneers.....	1
Lieut Burrows.....	2
Capt Webster	0

Webster ran into the bank soon after the start and was out of it. Bald and Burrows pulled almost abreast for a quarter of a mile when Bald shot ahead and coming down easy won by 3 lengths.

Time—3mins. 45 4-5secs.

REGIMENTAL FOURS.—1/2 Mile.

WORCESTERS VS CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

Bow: Lieut Henry	Bow: Lieut H B Maling
Lieut Watson	Lieut J E Hume
Capt Tarbet	Lieut W W Roche
Stroke: Lieut Dobson	Stroke: Capt Wright
Cox: Lieut Webb	Cox: Lieut Bell

They pulled well together till a short distance from home when the Connaughts' boat held a slight lead and eventually won by ¼ of a length.

Time—3mins. 23secs.

SENIOR SCULLS.—1/2 Mile.

LIEUT BOYCE VS MAJOR HINGSTON.

Boyce was the first to show out and, getting well in front of Hingston soon after the start, came down without much effort and won by 2 lengths.

Time—5mins. 29secs.

REGIMENTAL FOURS.—1/2 Mile.

3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS VS SOMERSETS.

Bow: Capt Boileau	Bow: Lieut Whitsuck
Mr Squires	Lie

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Zulu Troubles.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS VIEWS.

THE appended leading articles appeared in the Diamond Fields Advertiser, one of the strictly "sober" of the South African journals and may be taken to represent the attitude of the more thoughtful South Africans :—

The Indian trouble in the Transvaal is rapidly approaching a climax. Gandhi and other leaders of the movement who have refused to obey the magisterial ukase of expulsion, were brought up yesterday and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for contumacy. It is remarkable that Gandhi, who is the head and front of the agitation, was treated far more leniently as Johannesburg than some of his friends at Pretoria, who were award d hard labour and heavily fined in the bargain. We hope the latter cases will be reviewed by a Judge and the hard labour remitted, seeing that the offence was a purely political one, and the attitude of these particular defendants was one of resignation rather than open defence. They merely enunciated, in fact, the old doctrine of "passive obedience," which in its medieval sense meant that a man was bound to suffer patiently any penalty rather than conform with a law of which his conscience disapproved. Gandhi, on the other hand, struck a more belligerent note, appealing to public opinion throughout the British Empire to justify his conduct, and exhorting his followers to stand firm.

These proceedings are the first fruits of the policy enunciated by Mr. Smuts the other day of showing no mercy to the leaders. The opinion seems to prevail in Government circles at Pretoria that if the men of influence and authority are temporarily removed from the scene and treated as felons, the whole movement of resistance to the law will collapse. We had an opportunity the other day of discussing the situation with a level-headed and well-informed resident of the Transvaal, whose opinions are of all the greater value as they are totally devoid of partisan prejudice. He entirely acquitted Mr. Smuts of any desire to play the tyrant. He thought that the Government was totally unprepared for the determined resistance which the new Asiatic law has evoked. In his view the Indian community are greatly to blame for not having faithfully carried out the arrangement made with Lord Milner, under which new permits with thumb-marks and other particulars attached were to be taken out instead of the old registration certificates, and also for, in many cases, conniving at illicit immigration. At the same time he expressed his very decided conviction that the majority of the Indians were honestly actuated by conscientious scruples, and that to his mind is the paramount factor to be reckoned with in dealing with the problem. This belief that the Indians—however mistaken they may be—are inspired by motives which inspire respect appears to be growing. It probably accounts for the fact that even in the Transvaal, where anti-Asiatic sentiment is perhaps as strong as anywhere in South Africa, the cause of the Indians has aroused a considerable amount of sympathy, as is indeed evidenced by the efforts of an important section of the Transvaal Press to promote a settlement. The feeling in favour of a compromise was accentuated a day or two ago by the unexpectedly reasonable tone of Mr Gandhi's offer to the Government. He said, it will be remembered, that if the authorities would suspend the operation of the Act, he would undertake that every Indian in the country should be registered in a month's time according to a form to be mutually agreed upon. If this undertaking was not fulfilled, he added, he would welcome the enforcement of the Act against those who had not complied. On the other hand, if the registration proved to be complete, the Restriction Act would become useless and he should look for its withdrawal next session. It may be that a settlement on the lines suggested is impracticable, but the effect of Mr. Gandhi's offer has been to raise the question whether if the matter had been tactfully handled at an earlier stage the essential object at stake—the stoppage of further illicit immigration by means of an improved registration system—might not have been attained without riding roughshod over the susceptibilities of the Indian population. For our part, we hesitate to believe that if there was any prospects of a really efficient system of registration being voluntarily agreed to by the Indian leaders, and voluntarily carried out, the Colonial Secretary would allow more considerations of dignity to stand in the way of an understanding even at the eleventh hour. After all, the Government is strong, while the Indians are weak, and magnanimity, as Burke says, is not seldom the truest wisdom. But while we cannot acquit the Indian community of serious blame for the present impasse, and while we recognise the difficult position of a Government face to face with organised resistance to the law, we frankly confess that the spectacle of respectable Indian merchants—men who are very highly spoken of by the mercantile community—being haled off to prison because they believe—however mistakenly—that the restriction laws were intended for their humiliation is one which inspires us with deep concern. Moreover, we are by no means certain that the policy of showing no mercy to the leaders will have the desired effect. We are told, indeed, that the feelings of the rank and file of the Indian population have been so worked upon that the majority will suffer any penalties rather than submit to the law. It would be a great relief, therefore to learn that some way had been found of putting an end to an incident which is deeply embarassing to the Imperial authorities in other parts of the Empire without placing the Government of the Transvaal in a false or undignified position. But if matters are allowed to drift, and the rank-and-file stand firm, what is Mr. Smuts's policy? Is he going to fill the prisons of the Transvaal with Indian passive resisters? Or is he going to undertake the colossal and costly task of deporting the Indian population "en bloc?" Mr. Smuts has a very difficult problem to solve, and we are glad to hear that he has used all his influence to discourage sympathisers with the Government from holding public meetings and making wild speeches which can do no possible good.

OTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

We have chosen the following extracts from a pile of South African newspapers :—

The "Transvaal Leader" of Saturday last writes as follows:—

Yesterday may prove a landmark in the history not of South Africa only, but of that of the British Empire. . . . Mr. Gandhi, whose address to his fellow resisters just before his appearance in Court can hardly be read unmoved by men nurtured on the traditions of the English-and Dutch-speaking peoples of this continent—even by those of them who are farthest from his point of view—was sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour. In a number of cases at Pretoria sentences much more severe were passed, hard labour being given, with three months' imprisonment, with the prospect thereafter of the payment of fines ranging from £50 to £100, or further imprisonment. What the effects, moral and Imperial, immediate and ultimate, will be, probably no man knows—even Europeans with a knowledge of the life and thought of the East, or Asiatics themselves; for the progress of education and the movement of the people of Asia up and down the world during the last score of years have been such, that what might have been predicted safely in former days may not hold good in the least to day. Of course, whatever our sympathies with individuals men may be, it is our duty to hope that neither here nor in India will the Government be faced with the slightest political difficulty. . . . Happily, there is no sign of public disorder. From the first the Asiatics have taken up an attitude purely passive.

The step now taken may be expected to settle one or two points which have been in doubt. . . . In view of the Colonial Secretary's words at Mayville on Saturday, it would seem that the Government believes that by imprisoning the leaders it will be able to deal without trouble with the "thousands still in the country" who, if the Colonial Secretary is correctly informed, "wish to be registered." The next week or two will doubtless show if the hon. gentleman has correctly gauged the position. . . . If the sentences passed at Johannesburg are commensurate with the breach of the law involved—and Mr. Gandhi is the admitted leader of the offenders—it seems only in accordance what the Colonial Secretary said at Mayville—namely that "it was not in the nature of the population of the Transvaal to be harsh, to be cruel," that no sentence should exceed in severity that of Mr. Gandhi.

As to the ethics of the question, with the imprisonment ends—or begins—another chapter in the eventful history of Asiatics on the Rand. We would wish that the last page had not been written, departing as it does from that large-hearted tolerance which has been proudly associated with the rule of Britain throughout the world. It is not for a moment disputed that the Government has had extreme difficulties to contend against, and has followed its policy of exclusion to its logical sequence, but thousands here and elsewhere who have been watching the issues hoped that the spirit of compromise would have prevailed. Throughout the struggle there has been a marked absence of anything like arbitrary trifling with the law on the part of the Asiatics. They have consistently maintained that they pursued the course of passive resistance for the same reason that the hero of the Reformation in Europe refused obedience to the Papal Rescript. The conviction may have been wrong, as General Smuts has said, but, right or wrong, a conscientious conviction has always watched with European peoples and predisposed authorities to reconsider the points at issue in favour of the objectors. . . . The imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi, who was the voice of a dumb people, gives rise to reflections that must be the source of uneasiness throughout the Empire. . . . Look at the matter how we will, there are few Transvaalers who will feel proud that their country has achieved the distinction of imprisoning subjects of His Majesty whose offence in its last analysis is economic rather than moral. In the inexorable course pursued, the Government has given itself to a policy which every true citizen can only hope may not involve heart-burning, and strife in the Indian Empire, and bring upon South Africa a protracted and harmful agitation.

The "Star," in the course of a leading article, says:

The peculiar feature for the Transvaal impasse is that neither party to it is really possessed of the feelings with which it is popularly credited abroad. The bulk of the white inhabitants (including those who have most voice in pubic affairs) are not by any means anti-Asiatic; that is to say, they have no particular grievance or race prejudice about the existing Asiatic community. The excited traders of Potchefstroom and Pietersburg, who are genuinely anti-Asiatic, represent a very small minority in the total population. On the other hand the bulk of the Asiatic community have no particular grievance about registration. We firmly believe that ninety per cent. of them at least would have registered with the greatest alacrity if they had been left to their own devices. Unfortunately in their case the minority is the element that matters, and the result of its labours has been to convince every Asiatic in the Colony that in some mysterious way he will be disgracing his religion and his race if he submits to the law.

The "Pretoria News," which has been a bold champion of right and justice for British Indians, writes:

No loyal Imperialist no man who has any regard for the great Empire to which we all belong, can contemplate the happenings of yesterday with any satisfaction. British subjects, men who or years have lived in the Transvaal, law-abiding, honest, fair traders, with nothing against them except their colour and the frugality with which they live, whose offence, if offence they have committed, is—as the "Leader" in neat apothegm puts it—economic rather than moral, have been sent to prison and hard labour, and have been fined for conscience sake. As Europeans we may not be able to appreciate the subtlety of religious thought which brings religion to bear upon a matter which to us appears merely ethical, but whether we appreciate the point or not, the fact remains that the Indians are suffering for a sentiment which is religious, and that they are answering the call of conscience, when they submit to the severest punishment the law allows.

The Transvaal "Leader" says:

The Asiatics' position is now clear to all. So long as it seemed to be a question of fingerprints, the ordinary, justice-loving, Transvaaler could not see how it could be degrading to give finger-prints, but not degrading to give thumb-print. But Mr. Gandhi and his friends explain that it is not to the fingerprints, but to the spirit and to numerous regulations of the Act, that they object, as degrading and unjust. . . . They accept the principle of class legislation, but they will not, they say accept this Act. Further more, they are willing that no new licences be granted to Asiatic traders. Is compromise on these lines impossible? After all the Government and the country wish the thing to be done. Does it matter if it is done under one Act or under another, provided it is done? There is a recent precedent in point. Some months ago, when riots broke out in Belfast, the British Government at first shot down the rioters—and made matters worse. Next day it withdrew its troops, and allowed the clergy to take command of matters—and the riots were ended forthwith, peaceably. Already, by his action in withdrawing women from the operation of the penal clauses of the Act, and far more by his reference to the Asiatics generically as "coolies"—imagine an Indian administrator describing Parsees, a race as proud as Austrians, as "coolies," pariahs? the Colonial Secretary has shown that the Government is not infallibly advised in this matter. If the Colony is to be involved in a campaign which may occupy many months, and must involve great trouble and expense, at least it is hoped the Government will exhaust every other method first.

The "Rand Daily Mail" sums up the situation as follows:

What never may be the opinion of Anglo-Indian society London, the people of the Transvaal will view the result of the prosecution with a certain amount of satisfaction. . . . The law has at last been enforced; and the sympathy of a good many people in England will go out to the Asiatics. But there will be little to this feeling throughout the European population of South Africa. There was, it is true, no desire to force Mr. Gandhi or anyone else into gaol. The mere fact that they have been lodged in prison pleases none. Probably most people are sorry that they did not accept the law at once and do away with the necessity for extreme measures . . . . The law existed, it was persistently and obviously defied. Every man, white or brown or black, from the Vaal to the Limpopo, probably knew it was being thus defied. The intention to resist was too loudly proclaimed to be unnoticed. In these circumstances the authorities could not possibly give in. . . . We do not believe for a moment that the Ministry desire to act in a vindictive spirit. If the Asiatics express a desire to give up a losing battle which never should have been begun—they will probably still be given the opportunity of complying with the law. But if in spite of persuasion and remonstrance, and warnings repeated time without number, they persist in their defiance, then the law will assuredly be gradually enforced against all of them

The "Natal Mercury," after remarking that the issue is not one to be disposed of with a few columns of abuse of Asiatics in general and Mr. Gandhi in particular, goes on to say:

The question which has arisen in the Transvaal is of Imperial importance, as it affects a large number of subjects of the British Crown, who have no representation whatever in the country where they have taken up their residence. It may be perfectly true that they were not invited there, but the great majority were admitted, and allowed to take up their domicile. So far as concerns those who got into the country on forged certificates, or permits, it has yet to be proved who were the main culprits Were the culprits Indians already there, or were they unscrupulous Europeans, who took advantage of chaos immediately succeeding the war to line their pockets by assisting Indians desirous of entering the Transvaal, in defiance of the regulation of the Peace Preservation Act under which immigration was regulated? There is abundant evidence to show that the culprits were not all of one colour, and that those undesirables admitted were very far from being confined to Indians. Indeed, the bad administration of the so-called Asiatic office, and the equally bad administration of the immigration regulations generally, has simply to be blamed for the flooding of the Transvaal with undomiciled Indians and the scum of Europe, and the Indians have been held responsible to a greater extent than they should have been. . . . . There is not the slightest doubt that, under the old system of Government in the Transvaal, the Imperial Government would have insisted on some concession being made, and there is equally little doubt that a good many of those who are now applauding the Transvaal Government for their "firmness" in the matter would have been the loudest in their denunciations if the same policy had been pursued by Mr. Kruger.

"Ilanga lase Natal," the native organ in Natal, remarks:

It is not an easy matter to withhold administration from those who act courageously, be they our friends or only mere acquaintances; and we shall be much surprised if there are not many who will admire the courageous manner in which the Indians are acting in the Transvaal. It is common for the Bantu to admire "pluck," and really, there is some thing in it that draws a man and tingles his blood, esiti "usiksiki," especially when the plucky contender has a fair claim for justice. The trouble, no doubt, like most troubles, is the outcome of vanity and inability to guide the differing influences into their respective and proper channels. The respect that those Hindus dare to have for themselves, is one of the best guarantees that Britain can have in her people. Slaves yet never made a nation or an Empire; meanness and hopelessness of life are the factors that weaken the Empire no matter how strong it may have been at first.

The "Friend" remarks:

Among the Asiatics who decline to register are some 1,500 free Chinamen. Their Consul had guaranteed the Government on their behalf that they would comply with the law, a thing which they are so far from doing that they have made a formal protest to their Government in China. If these 1,500 Chinamen are expelled from the Transvaal they will go back to inflame the anti-foreign prejudice of their fellow countrymen and to stimulate, perhaps, a new Boxer movement. It is, too, possible that the lives of European missionaries and traders in the interior of China may pay for an indiscreet handling of Transvaal Asiatics.

The "Natal Mercury," anticipating a compromise, says:

We are glade to observe the growth of the feeling in the Transvaal that some way out of the Asiatic difficulty must be found, otherwise than by the wholesale deportations which the Government appeared resolved to attempt, and to which they have been egged on by impulsive people, who have not stopped to consider the consequences of such an extreme measure. . . . . To impose regulations under the Acts, which it is known that educated and respectable Asiatics would conscientiously resent, is to convert the law into a weapon for Asiatic expansion by devious means. It has been argued that such Asiatics are unreasonable in refusing to comply with the regulations, and that the plea of conscientious scruples is a mere pretence, put forward to excuse their recalcitrance. It is always difficult to dogmatise upon matters within the province of conscience or religious conviction. The objections entertained by the Asiatics to the regulations prescribed may appear ridiculous to other people. That is not the question. Are the objections sincere and substantial, according to their way of thinking? The Indian Government has always been careful to respect the religious prejudices of the natives. In Natal, we have studiously made allowance for Kaffir customs and traditions.

The "Progressive Monthly" (Johannesburg) for the current month says:

The representatives of the Progressive Party supported the Government in the passing of the Act, as the restriction of Asiatic immigration is a plank in the policy of the party. In assisting the Government to pass this Act they however, naturally took it for granted that the Government had made the necessary inquiries as to the best means of registration, and that the methods to be adopted would not unnecessarily irritate those Asiatics who were lawfully entitled to be in the Colony There was never any intention on our part of driving out the Asiatics legally resident in our midst by means of regulations which could not be complied with. We recognise that a large number of Asiatics have vested interests by reason of residence in this Colony, but what we do object to is any further Asiatic immigration. As a Party we have done all we can to assist the Government in controlling the immigration by supporting them in the passing of the Act, but the details of registration are a matter which the Government alone can deal with.

The "Friend" concludes a leading article with the following:

The registered Asiatics and their descendants after them will be authorised to live and die in the Transvaal and will doubtless become as permanent a community there as the Malays are at the Cape. It cannot be good for the Transvaal to contain a considerable and intelligent community who have lost their self-respect. Deportation with pecuniary compensation to the deported would be far preferable. Or, when more imprisonments have tested the earnestness of the Asiatics, there might be a special meeting of parliament to consider what their scruples are, and whether there is discoverable a safe way of meeting them. The question has wide enough reaching efforts to justify a special session. Meanwhile, if the Transvaal Asiatics continue unshaken, it is to be hoped we shall not impute their attitude to sheer obstinacy. That was the mistake of Pagan Rome in dealing with the Christians. It will be remembered that even Aurelius, while approving of suicides, excepted the martyrs who, in his opinion, rushed gratuitously to their destruction. The meanest body of men, if they take their stand on grounds of conscience, are entitled to respect, were it by the mightiest government in the world.

"One Land" writes as under on the Crisis:—

The application of the Law regarding the registration of Indians in the Transvaal gives rise to a great deal of writing, in South Africa as well as in England, and some cannot restrain themselves from holding the present Transvaal Government responsible for that law, in order to bring the administration of General Botha into discredit. But those who do this forget that the Law belongs to the inheritance left by Lord Milner.

One should remember that there was before the outbreak of the war a "list of grievances," which list through Lord Milner was brought to the notice of Mr Chamberlain, who then accurately reported it to President Kruger in a dispatch. In this list the Asiatic question was also to be found.

But what happened shortly after the war? Lord Milner was then the ruler of the Transvaal, and he speedily discovered that the anti-Asiatic movement in the Transvaal did not emanate from the Boer population, but indeed from the English shop-keepers, and that it behoved him to take up a different attitude with reference to this "grievance."

Some Indians in the Transvaal refuse to submit to this Law, in other words, they will not allow themselves to be registered, and declare themselves ready to be placed over the border. In the meanwhile, they are holding protest meetings, and claim, as British subjects, to be treated in the same manner as all other British subjects

Two interests clash here. The one party says: It is not in the interests of the British Empire to treat Indians in this manner in the Transvaal. The dissatisfaction there will create a disturbing influence on India, and the tranquility of India means for the British Empire too much to allow it to be brought into jeopardy by the protection of the interests of the shopkeepers of the Transvaal. The other party says: The interests of the Transvaal demand that the Indians shall not drive the European traders out of the market, and therefore measures must be taken to restrict the influx of Indians and to protect the European traders. Thus, the registration law must be enforced strictly, sternly, even though hurtful consequences may be felt in India.

It is not easy to find the right way out. We must say again that our sympathy is with those who place the interests of South Africa in the foreground; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the other party has also well grounded arguments. The London "Times" waxes warm over this crisis, and brings the whole constitutional question of the relation between England and the self-governing Colonies on the tapis. It is to be doubted whether this is the right manner in which to reach a solution, and if the Imperial "Times" by taking up this line, accelerates the realisation of its ideal. . . . . The Johannesburg press appears, latterly, to be rather weak in its support of the Government in its enforcement of the Law, for the passing of which they so loudly clamoured. This is possibly an additional reason why the Botha Ministry has hitherto refused to take the extreme step and to place the rebellious Indians over the border. And who shall take it amiss of General Botha, if he says:—"This is not my law, but I am willing to carry it out. But if the defenders thereof do not support me therein, then I will also draw my hand back?"

The "Natal Mercury," discussing at length the remarks of Sir Charles Elliott in London upon the question of Finger Prints in India, points out:

The real question is not as to the extent to which this system is in operation in India, but what are the spirit and intention with which the Transvaal Government have made it a compulsory regulation in that Colony. The purpose is to differentiate between the Asiatic, no matter how well educated and exemplary and the people of European descent, no matter how debased. The Asiatic may be a better citizen in many cases than the man not differentiated against, and it does not signify so much what the Government and its supporters argue that the Asiatics ought to feel, as what they do actually feel in the matter. The facts as to the practice in India have been presented in a manner which by no means bound to regard as what the Indians call "suggestio falsi." For instance, Sir Charles Elliott, a late Governor of Bengal, says that he never heard of any objection to the finger-mark method in India where it is employed in the registration of deeds, and he thinks the Transvaal agitation founded upon a manufactured grievance. On the strength of this statement by Sir Charles Elliott, the public have been asked to behold how foolish and reprehensible are the Indian leaders, in making a ridiculous fuss over being required to do in the Transvaal what their compatriots do voluntarily every day in India. Another complexion is put upon the matter by the replies of the Bishop of Southampton and Sir Henry Cotton, whose experience in India entitles them to speak at least as authoritatively as Sir Charles Elliott.

Sir Henry Cotton points out that the thumb impression only is the means of identification employed in India, except in the case of criminals The Bishop of Southampton (who formerly occupied the See of Bombay) points out the vast difference there is between using digital impressions in India, on a count of the illiteracy of the bulk of the people, and using them in the Transvaal to differentiate one class of the King's subjects from another. From these letters, we infer that thumb or finger marks are commonly employed in India for the same reasons and for the same purposes as marks by pen are made by Kaffirs and other illiterate persons in Natal, as substitutes for the signature of names. That being so, there is no occasion for objection, and to that extent Sir Charles Elliott is right, although the deduction he suggests in relation to the Transvaal dispute would appear disingenuous. A simple illustration will serve to show wherein the difference consists. Their are few Europeans who do not voluntarily get their photographs taken at one time or another, and some have their photographs taken frequently. But what should we say if a Government order went forth requiring us all to be photographed by the police? There would be a social revolution; few amongst us would not think we were being insulted and would not join the ranks of passive resisters. This must be how the matter appears to the educated and respectable British Indians legally domiciled in the Transvaal, some of whom, as shown by their speeches, are a superior type of men, and some whom have rendered service to the Empire as soldiers of the King.

We look, however, upon all these questions as to the propriety or impropriety of the finger-print regulation as mere side issues. The object of the movement by which the Transvaal Government has been impelled to its present course is to compass the expulsion of Asiatics—a policy which we consider widely different from the perfectly legitimate policy of restricting the ingress of fresh Asiatic arrivals. . . . . The spirit which animates the supporters of their policy was illustrated in a letter, published by us yesterday, in which Colonist wrote, "I am in accord with Mr. Botha and the Transvaal Government in their action with regard to the Indians, and hope they are successful in removing the whole lot of them. . . The Transvaal has shown the way; Natal, follow suit or you will get left behind." That is putting the matter quite plainly. The anti-Asiatic agitator wants to get rid of the whole lot of them.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Tuni, Kanakaraju 47 T D Chal: Muttra, Mahta Manakchand Ballbdas Gopaldas Banglow No. 2; Calcutta, Matron St George's Hospital; Ahmednagar, Papamiya Subhedar Ry. Boribunder; Calcutta, Mohandas Gangadas; Rangoon, Mody Broker Meadow St; Delhi, Ramchand Mahadeir, Johri Bazar; Kimari, Satum Vabajee Market; Kimari Ahmed, Khoja Market; Port Louis, Chatoor Bombay; Porbundar Sunderji Kala, care of Gadhamal Co; Jhansi City, Jms willie Katra; Taunggyi Malina Agent Nelson and Sons; Guntur, Gingabison Madangopal 43 Armony.

According to information from Odessa, the Secret Police recently arrested twenty persons in connection with a plot to blow up the residence of General Kaulbars, the Governor-General, and the "Gendarmerie" headquarters.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A LEGACY FROM THE CONVENTION.

The Bureau de Longitudes was instituted by the Convention in the year III. of the French Republic, one and indivisible. The main object of its existence is the improvement of the various branches of astronomy and their applications to geography, navigation, and terrestrial physics. It publishes an "Annuaire," the 112th number of which has just made its appearance. It is probably the cheapest book published, certainly in the quality, and perhaps also in the quantity of its matter, for we get something like 1,000 pages for 1fr. 50c., which does not err on the side of extortion. Some 800 pages are devoted to astronomical, physical, and chemical tables. Next year's number will have additional astronomical tables, with tables on geography, statistics of every kind, metrology, and the like, so that the complete set of tables will be in the hands of the possessors of any two consecutive volumes. But in addition to tables there are always articles by eminent physicists or astronomers on subjects of interest. For example, M. Bigourdan discourses in the present volume upon the distances of the celestial orbs, and especially of the fixed stars, from the earth. M. Deslandres recounts the story of the foundation of the International Union of Co-operation in solar research, and reviews the proceedings at the three Congresses of St. Louis Oxford, and Meudon. Obituaries are given of Maurice Loewy, Director of the Observatory of Paris, and Charles Trepied, Director at Algiers. English readers may be interested to note the article contributed by M. E. Guyou on the School of practical Astronomy attached to the Observatory in the Parc de Montsouris. People who would like to engage in astronomical work of some kind or other find some difficulty in discovering the way to get any preliminary practical training. Observatories are organised for the sole purpose of the study of the heavens. The time of the workers at the great observatories is already fully occupied. The instruments in their care are extremely expensive, and they naturally cannot be entrusted to incompetent hands. These are the obvious difficulties in the way of getting practical training which have to be faced by those who, without wishing to become professional geographers, desire to familiarise themselves with the applications of astronomy to geography. Every traveller desires to utilise his stay in little-known countries, either to investigate regions hitherto unexplored or to draw up maps of his itineraries.

AN ASTRONOMICAL SCHOOL.

For the last thirty years the Bureau de Longitudes has steadily striven to meet this want, and has done so by attaching a school of practical astronomy to the Observatory at Montsouris. It is surely, in one sense, the strangest school on record. For admission is given to any applicant without any formality of any description, the sole condition being that he or she shall be possessed of such preliminary training as to render the teaching profitable. There are no time-tables or courses of lectures. The student comes when he likes and goes when he likes, and each receives individual teaching. No other organisation could have been possible, seeing the inequality of preparation of the students, the variety of the times at which they can present themselves without serious interference with their normal duties, and the different lengths of the periods in which they can get away from their ordinary work. Naval officers have eagerly embraced the opportunities thus afforded them. It is a curious fact that among the names of those who have done exploratory work in the hinterlands of the French colonies there is hardly one that is not to be found on the roll of this school. Here have been trained nearly all the members of French commissions of delimitation. The hydrographic mission in Morocco, the missions to Manchuria, to Turkestan, to the Sahara, &c., were all manned from the same school. Nor do the responsibities of the Bureau end with the manning of a mission. On the return of the travellers, they assist in verifying the results, and hear, of course, the help rendered by the Observatory experts is of the utmost value. As for the astronomers trained here, they are to be found acting as professors and in the other important capacities in most of the great schools of Eastern Europe, and scattered throughout the principal observatories of France. Also the Observatory contrives to assist the University of Paris by taking, for six months every years, the pupils going through the astronomy course. Here they become familiar with the handling of the equatorial, the meridian instruments, the theodolite, and the sextant. The organisation by which the institution has been one of ever greater value to the public has been one of steady growth. Mistakes were made and in time were remedied. The numerous and valuable services to the State have been gradually extended in their scope, and the Observatory now seems to be doing everything that it can do, considering the limitations of the site and its financial resources.

SLAVERY AMONG ANTS.

In the December number of the "Popular Science Monthly," Dr Wheeler, of the American Museum of Natural History, enters into some interesting speculations as to the origin of the so called slave-making instincts among ants. There are several thousand species of these insects, but the custom of "dulois," as it is called, exists in its pure and unadulterated form in two—the "Formica anguines" and the "polyergus rufescens." These are to be found only in the north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. That the habit existed was first discovered by Huber, the famous blind naturalist. Huber and Forel, with most other observers concentrated their attention on the behaviour of the workers. Each of these species was observed to make forays on colonies belonging to another group the "F. fusca," and to carry off the cocoons and larvæ. Some of these were hatched, and forthwith continued to live in the same formicary as the brigands which had carried them off. The behaviour of the two species towards their captives differs in a remarkable manner. The sanguinary, or blood-red, slave-maker, in spite of having slaves which might be induced to work for it continues to exercise all its fundamental instincts. It still excavates its galleries, gets its own food and brings up its own young. But the polyergus seems to lose even the faculty of making a nest. It leaves the captives to care for its off-spring, and is no longer able to take food except from the tongues of the aliens. Hence it is supposed to represent parasitism in a more advanced stage than we find in the case of the blood-red ants. In most cases of ant colonies the queen, after her marriage flight, gets rid of her wings, and finds a retreat where she lays a few eggs, feeds the larvæ when they arrive, and brings them up until she has a brood of tiny workers. She then gives up the rest of her life to laying more eggs and to feeding from the tongues of her off-spring. Here we see a curious ontogenetic change in the extincts of the queen. According to Dr. Wheeler this foreshadows a bifurcation in phylogenetic development one in excess and the other in defect as compared with the primitive and independent type of colony formation. There will be queens which not only bring into the world their brood of workers, but which have such an excess of energy that they can lay their eggs and in the intervals of that interesting occupation will follow the advice of him who wrote "cultivons notre jardin" For they raise fungi for food, and will take no other food than these fungi.

PARASITISM.

Where some err in excess, others err in defect. Queens will be found who have been abducted from other colonies and adopted by a species alien to their own. Queens will go off on the ramp, attack a "fuscous" colony, and kill or put to flight the workers who attack them and try to defend their precious treasures. They then appropriate for their own use the larvæ, or cocoons. Such a queen devotes the attention of a mother to these till they have hatched, and then she reigns supreme, surrounded by her foster-children, that in time bring up her own brood. One delightful creature, which evidently has not much belief in the virtues of dual control, enters the nest of another species, decapitates the queen thereof, and is actually adopted by the new tribe, and reigns in the new tribe in the stead of her unhappy rival. Her pretty name is Bothriomyrmex. Sometimes the workers prefer a queen which has arrived in this manner, and proceed to perform the happy despatch on their lawful sovereign. In other cases the parasite as the host queens live side by side in tender friendship or amicable tolerance. Darwin giving undivided attention to the workers which combine the instincts of queen and worker, attributed the slave-making to the foraging instincts. Wasmann could only reiterate that they are slave-makers because they are slave-makers, "a fine modern example of Moliere's famous opium fallacy and of the resources of scholastic methods in zoology."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Warrior, 2,394 tons, Captain J Tindale sailed on Saturday for Madras in ballast.

THE steamer Cowrie, 3,135 tons, Captain T W Stratton sailed on Saturday for Aroe Bay in ballast

THE steamer Kealey, 2,423 tons, Captain D W Wilson sailed on the 8th instant for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ballochmyle, 2,105 tons, Captain W Curtis, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala 2,702 tons, Captain W Allen, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2,551 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour on the 7th February from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and 24 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S H Shear, Captain Traill, Captain Dickinson, Mr T C Stafford, Major and Mrs Willes, Mr Boer, Mr and Miss Fraser, Mr Watson, Mr Sprott, Captain Rodd, Miss Wingrove, Mrs P Knock Strip, M Smith, Mr Edwards, School Mistress Moss Mr Domania, Mrs and Miss Jewandas 6 natives, and 128 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain H. Uirich arrived in harbour yesterday from Ibo with a general cargo, 11 cabin and 388 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's, steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain A. Geddie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with 771 pilgrims as passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain J. T Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 15 cases opium, 2 cabin and 117 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilleficld	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt C S Hickley	R Navy
H M S Prosperine	Capt James	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr McArthur	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 8.

Ballochmyle	2105 Curtis	
Bocentour	2281 Large	K Nixon & Co
Firoal	2006 Watson	B & P S N Co
Fultala	2702 Allen	M M & Co
Harlyn	2236 Bird	Bombay Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Kirkler	2578 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kasara	604 Chappell	M M & Co
Lhasa	936 Rothwell	Karachi 7-2 M M & Co
Malta	3865 Peters	N F P & O S N Co
Marazgon	3579 Hogson	Repairing M M & Co
Madura	1973 Elson	M M and Co
Oriental	1385 Palmer	P & O Co
Shah Nawaz	3573	Shah S N & Co
Shah Noor	2783 Harrison	Shah S N Co
Towbridge	3380 Prescott	W & A Graham & Co
West Hall	Morris	K Nixon & Co
Zinna	146	Shah S N Co
Ziebengh a	4215 Dewing	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
G Naderi	1189	Gray	Mauritius	12-2	B & P S N Co
H Kaiser	1714	Holst	Zbar	14-2	A Strandto.
K Takasaki Maru	4747	Mocker	Kobe	11 2	N Y Kaisha
M Shah Nasir	2	Short	N F	A Forbbey & Sons	
N Buo ania	2505	Tibbv	Phil delphia 13	W & A G & Co	
O Totomi Maru	3461	Vicker	Kobe	19-2	N Y Kaisha

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nagar	8-2	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3290	Thomson	L'pool	12-2 W & A G & Co
3	Barcelos	3466	Engelage	Hamburg	12-2 Glade & Co
5	Capri	2718	Pedoma	Shang-ai	17-2 P R S N Co
6	D Bidui	2694	Maganzini	Genoa	15-2 P & O S N Co
8	Imperator	7250	Mosco	Trieste	16-2 A L S N Co
9	Chyebassa	3991	Babb	Antwerp	13-2 M M & Co
10 & 11	Sealda	3738	Brown	N F	M M & Co
12	Marmora	5339	Weston	Shanghai	10-2 P & O Co
13	John Hardie	7816	McMillan	K chi	7-2 F Muir & Co
15	War ha	2563	Peck	N F	M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	943	Rickford	K'chi	10-2	M M & Co

M W D D

Ramania	2780	McDiarmod	Rangoon	13-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Fultala s	Allen	Rangoon, Jan 28
	Ballochmyle s	Curtis	Calcutta, Jan 27
	Wardha s	Peck	Mauritius, Jan 14
8	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 6
	Rahmani s	Gadvie	Jeddah Jan. 28
9	Sultan s	Ulrich	Ibo Jan 22
	Arcadia s	Valentine	Shanghai Jan 21
	Dumra s	Hirst	Basre Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
8	Kenley s	Wilson	Calcutta
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden, &c
	Cowrie s	Stratton	Aroe Bay
	Warrior s	Tindale	Madras

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Wardha, for Calcutta, &c.
" Shahnoor, for Jeddah, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—1 bale wool M Velly, 312 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 7 cases curry powder, M Ponijajee, 100 bales cottonfly, H E Bodes Sons, 666 bags rice, The Indian Inter National Trading and Co; 158 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales wool C Nanji, 10 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—16 bales and 25 cases twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 6 bales twist, F C Rastamjee, 4 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, G

Lady's Watch. view of Movement

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face,	Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
" " "	Gold	... ...	" 260
" ¾	Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 95
" "	Gold	... ...	" 270
	Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 95
" "	Gold	... ...	" 265
GENTS.—Open face,	Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
"	Gold	... ...	" 350
" ¾	Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 110
" "	Gold	... ...	" 380
"	Hunting, Silver	... ...	" 105
" "	Gold	... ...	" 375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure he correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

The Watchmakers of Western India
BOMBAY & POONA.

TROCADERO

CAFE ROYAL

SCOTT'S

OLD SIMPSON'S

FRASCATI'S

SILVER GRILL'S,

All in one at

GREEN'S.

The Exhibition of all the delicacies at 7 o'clock p. m.

Is worth seeing.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The

OLIVER

Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

WRITES IN SIGHT,
RELIABLE,
STRONG,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
and therefore
EASILY KEPT
IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

PRICE. Foolscap Size, **250** Rs.

Some Users:
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1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
900 Machines.
&c., &c.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's

20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

THE OLD ORIGINAL and WORLD-FAMOUS LUNG TONIC is OWBRIDGE'S for

COUGHS and COLDS.

It was first made and sold in England in the year 1874, since which its sales have increased continuously, in spite of competition and imitations, until it has become the best known and most successful Remedy in the World for Throat and Chest affections.

Owbridge's Lung Tonic

When you need a cure for any of the troubles arising from damp or chill, ask for "OWBRIDGE," and do not be put off with any substitute. This is the Best, Cheapest, Safest and Surest way to recovery.

The success and rapidly increasing demand attending its use in India and the East are further proofs of its great value.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Obtainable from all leading Chemists and Stores.

PRICE IN GREAT BRITAIN:—
1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. & 11s. per bottle.
Prepared by
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HULL, ENGLAND.

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THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
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THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Pick-me-up."
Entrance for an Obstacle."

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
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Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

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INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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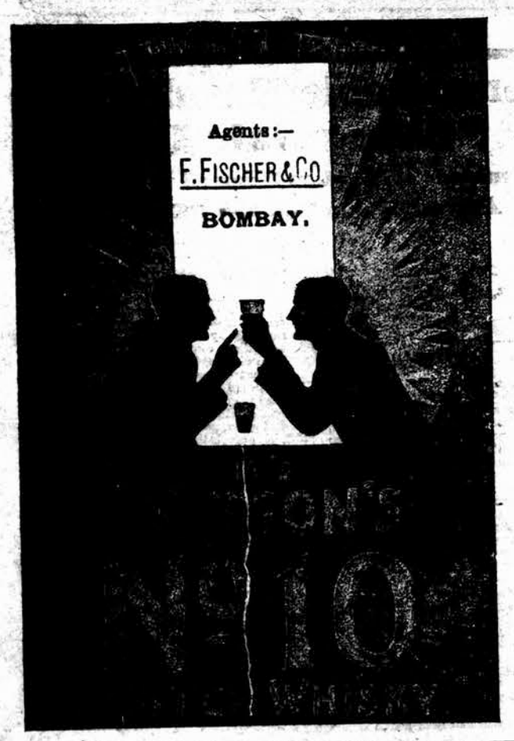

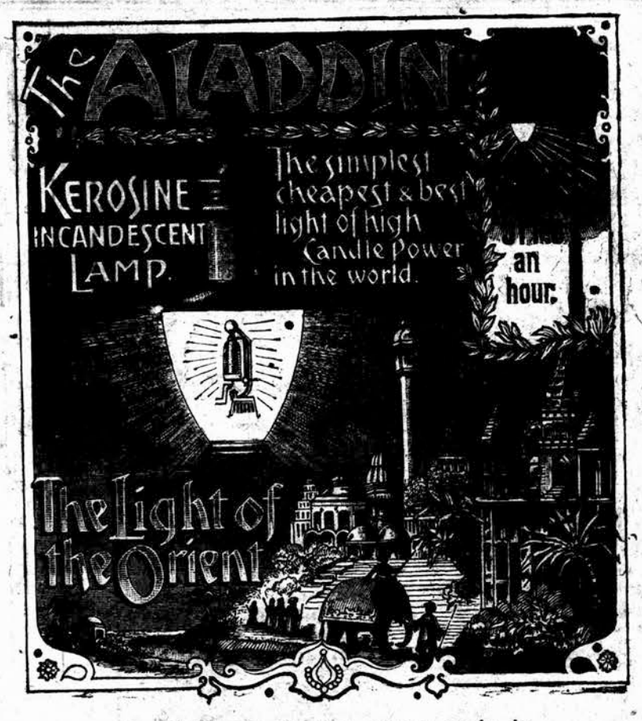
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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BARLING'S NEW MOTOR PIPE

(PATENTS APPLIED FOR).

THE IDEAL PIPE FOR MOTORING, SHOOTING, &

This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Dome can be adjusted against wind in any direction.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

B. BARLING & SONS, LONDON,

Makers of the world-famous EB WB Briar Pipes.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR

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ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPER

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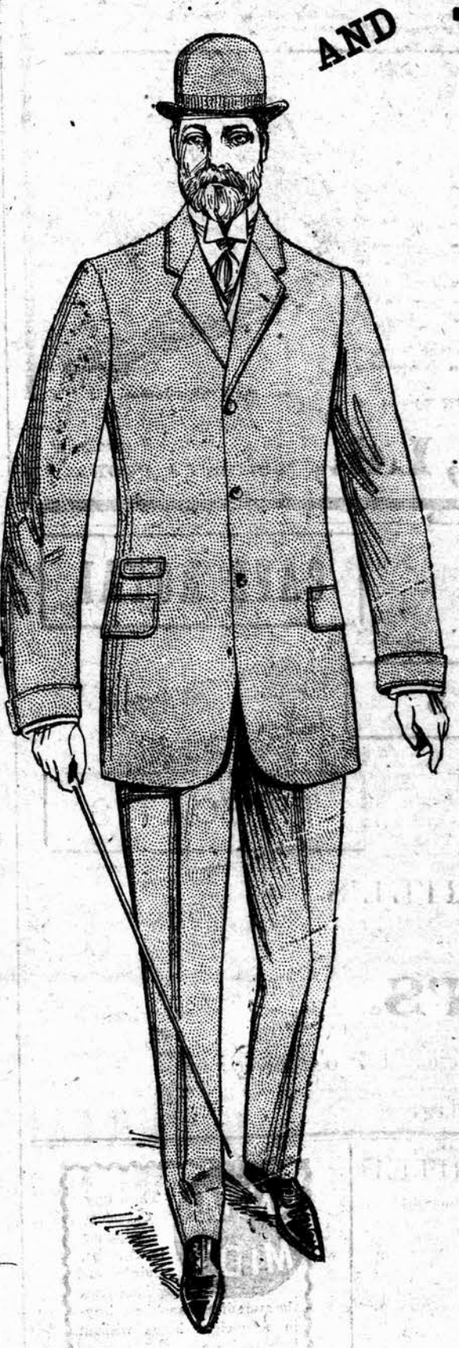

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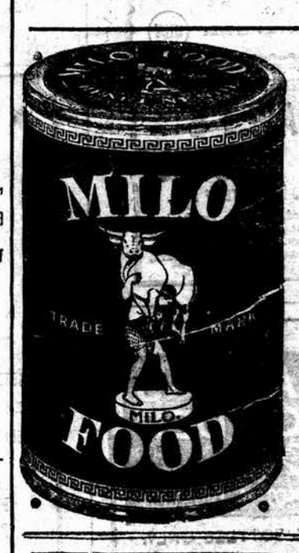

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